INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL. XX NO. 184 BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

HITLERITE HOPES FRUSTRATED

German Election Results In Stalemate

MARVELLOUS RECOVERY OF COMMUNISTS

BERLIN, Aug. 1.

The new Reichstag will consist of 602 members, of whom according to the latest provisional figures there will be:

Nazis	*229*
Socialists	*133*
Communists	*89*
Centre	*76*
German Nationals	*37*
Bavarian Peoples Party	*20*
German Peoples	*7*
Economic	*2*
Christian Socialists	*2*
Peasants League	*2*
Farmers League	*2*
Radical Bourgeois	*1*

STATUS QUO

The election has resulte l in a stalemate, as was generally expected.

It is certain, therefore, that the von Papen Government will remain in the saddle.

The maintenance, broadly, of the status quo constitutes a bitter blow to the Hitlerites, who despite the gain of 119 seats compared with the old Reichstag, are unable to command an absolute majority even with the support of their Rightist allies. The Catholic Centre under the leadership of Dr. Bruening therefore hold the key to the situation.

The vote is expected to total 35,000,000 of which 31,000000 were counted at 11 p.m. when the state of the parties was:—

Nazis	189
Socialists	112
Communists	72
Centre	65
German Nationals	31
Others	36

Nazis had now already 79 more seats than in the old Reichstag and Socialists at present have 24 seats fewer.

DR. BRACHT'S THREAT TO "REDS"

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Berlin—The Reichstag will be composed of 607 members compared with 577 previously. The additions to the strength of the parties cabled earlier affect only small parties with the exception of the Nazis who will total 230.

The strength of the principal parties in the last Reichstag was Nazis 110, Socialists 136, Communists 78 Centre 69.

Clashes and outrages which have followed the conclusion of elections in the various parts of Germany have provoked immediate "last warning" from Dr. Bracht, Deputy Commissioner of Prussia, who declares that Government are determined to suppress lawlessness and will not recoil from most Draconic measures to enforce political truce.

The press is warned to expect most serious restrictions of its freedom if it does not refrain from inflaming bad passions by publishing incorrect reports.

The warning is generally interpreted as threat to the Communists, that unless they immediately cease from street outrages, party, will be declared illegal. The newspapers will be compelled to publish Dr. Bracht's manifesto. Disorders which led to warning occurred notably in Schleswig Holstein, Saxony, Konigsberg and Leipzig, where casualities attended conflict between Nazis Communists and socialists. Several people were shot.Reuter.

BRISK AND ORDERLY VOTING

Peaceful Queues At Booths

The elections have so far proved the triumph of the German sense of discipline. The anxiety and suspense shown in all quarters were reflected in the exceptionally heavy early polling, but reports from all quarters indicate a day of remarkably peaceful queues which lined up the booths.

Voting proceeded in an orderly and brisk manner, after which the electors profited by the lovely weather to hurry off to the mountains and seaside, where special polling booths served those staying for the weekend.

There was a typical example at Cologne, where thirty per cent. had voted before 10 a.m. Uniformed Nazis and Socialists paraded the streets in many towns, admirably restraining pugnacious tendencies.

POLICE READINESS.

No party appears to have made the slightest attempt at intimidation and in the few clashes that occurred the police behaved with examplary neutrality. The police, however, were everywhere alert and strong reserves were waiting in readiness to check and excessive exuberance as the results become known to-night.

Von Papen and President Hindenburg were among the earliest voters, the latter at Neudeck (East Prussia), where the whole village turned out to cheer him.

General Ludendorff, who was associated with Herr Hitler in the famous beer cellar putsch of 1923, did not vote and advised his supporters to follow suit.

The first result available came from five hospitals. Halle showed an increase for Nazis and Communists. Pugspitze, in the Bavarian Alps, filled with holiday-makers, gave the following returns:—

Nazis	343
Socialists	105
German Nationals	112
Communists	9

NAZIS ARRESTED AT BRESLAU

LONDON, August 1.

Few disturbances have been reported, the most serious of which apparently occurred at Breslau where shots were fired in a clash between Nazis, Socialists and Communists.. Fifty-five persons, mostly Nazis have been arrested.

Approximately 84 per cent of the electorate has voted. According to provisional figures, of the 36,845,279 votes recorded..

Nazis have secured 13,732,779, Socialists 7,951,245, Communists 5,278,094 and the Centre 4,586,501.—Reuter.

X Olympiad Starts

PAAVO NURMI'S RECORDS BROKEN

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug 1

Los Angeles—Following are the results of the finals of the Olympic Games:

High Jumy: McNaughton (Canada) 6 feet 5 5/8 inches.

10,000 Metres—Kusokinski (Poland), time 30 minutes and 11 4/10 seconds, beating Paavo Nurmi's Olympic record.

Putting the Shot—Sexton (United States): 52 feet 6 3/16 inches which is an Olympic record.

Women's Event: Throwing the Javeline—Mildrid Didriksen (United States) 143 feet and 4 inches which is a world record.

100 Metres—In the second heat of the first round Sutton (India) finished fourth and not qualify. In the third heat Vernieux (India) missed third place by inches and did not qualify.

The winner was Jonath (Germany) whose time of 10 6/10 seconds the Olympic record which was later lowered by the American Tolan whose equalled time was 10 4/10 seconds.

The Britishers fared reasonably. Lord Burghley and Tisdall qualified for the 400 metres hurdles final. Hampson and Powell reached the 800 metres semi-finals but Reid, Page and Fuller were eliminated in the 100 metres. Reid cracked up with a torn muscle in the first heat.—Reuter.

COMMUNISTS' RECOVERY

Smaller Parties Wiped Out

The chief surprises are the marvellous recovery of the Communists since their set-back, following the general election of 1930 and the fact that the Nazis appear to have reached their ighwater mark. The communists who have an increased representation by eleven seats, evidently unharmed by Von Papen's hostility, have gained heavily in numerous districts, compared with the Diet elections of last April.

This combined with the Socialist successes is ascribed to the workers' resentment against von Papen's action in regard to Prussia and the fear of Dictatorship.

The German Nationals have also gained practically everywhere, though not on a scale for which they had hoped, but voting has been disastrous for the minor parties which have been practically wiped out.

All the outstanding party leaders have automatically been re-elected, but Herr Hitler is not a candidate, preferring direct activities from outside the Reichstag.

The figures for Greater Berlin show that the Communists have gained 55,000 votes compared with the Diet elections and are now the second largest party in the Capital. The Nazis have lost 37,000 and Socialists 98,000 votes.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

BENGAL GOVERNOR'S "NO".

CALCUTTA, Aug 1.

The special motion given notice of by Mr. S. M. Bose (Liberal) condemning the change of procedure in regard to the constitutional questions outlined by the Secretary of State, which was admitted by the President has been disallowed by the Governor under Section 78-A (3) of the Council Rules and Standing Orders on the ground that "it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Local Government."—A. P.

Bedouin Outlaw Chieftain Killed With Two Sons

LONDON, Aug 1

Jeddah—Ibn Rifada, outlaw chieftain, has been killed together with his two sons, while 370 of his followers have died fighting in the fierce encounter with the Hedjaz Government troops whose casualties are slight.

According to official communique the clash arose out of the invasion of 400 Bedouins who were pillaging Hedjaz territory since 16th June.—Reuter.

CHEAP WICKETS AT SWANSEA

Indians All Out For 229 In The First Venture

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, August 1.

In the match between All-India cricket team and Glamorgan which commenced on Saturday, the Indians were all out to-day in their first innings for 229.

Glamorgan made 81 in their first innings, and the Indians then going in again, were 54 for 6 at close.

Heavy week-end rain had soaked the unprotected wicket, but after the lunch interval there was a marked improvement in its condition and play started promptly at 2-15 p.m. A crowd of 3,000 was present. Indians lost the remaining four wickets for 25 runs in half an hour and the innings terminated when it had lasted for 40 minutes over three hours. Lalsingh misjudging a full toss sent down by Mercer, was bowled for 33. Jogindra Singh was run out for 8 and Jehangir Khan returned a ball to Clay at 7 and was held. Mercer dismissing Amarsingh for 6, brought the innings to close at 229. Mercer took 5 wickets for 44 runs.

GLAMORGAN OPENED BADLY.

Glamorgan began discouragingly. Their first wicket fell at two, Nissar taking Dyson's wicket with a full toss, and at the tea interval they had lost five wickets for 48 runs. Three of these fell to Amarsingh, his victims being Emrys Davies, Dai Davies and Howard, while Jenkins was out l.b.w. to Naidu for nil. Following are the detailed scores:

INDIANS FIRST INNINGS.

Navle b. Clay	14
Naoomal b. Mercer	48
Wazir Ali l.b.w. b. Mercer	13
Naidu c. Every b. Emrys Davies	67
Nazir Ali c. Clay b. Jones	16
Colah b. Mercer	6
Lallsingh b. Mercer	33
Jogindra Singh run out	8
Jehangir Khan c. and b. Clay	7
Amarsingh b. Mercer	6
Nissar, not out	0
Extras	11
Total	229

Bowling Analysis: Mercer 5 for 44; Clay 2 for 79; Emrys Davies 1 for 59; Jones for 36.

GLAMORGAN FIST INNINGS.

Dyson b. Nissar	1
Emrys Davies b. Amarsingh	11
Dai Davies c. Nissar b. Amarsingh	8
Turnbull, not out	21
Jenkins l.b.w. b. Naidu	1
Howard c. Naidu b. Amarsingh	2
Extras	2
Total at tea interval (48 for 5 wkts.)	48

MALAVIYA TO ARRIVE IN BOMBAY

(From A Correspondent)

BENARES, July 31

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is leaving for Bombay on urgent work. The Panditji is expected to spend a week there and confer with business men and others on the present political condition in the country.

Ferry Boat Capsizes Near Noakhali

MANY PASSENGERS BELIEVED DROWNED

NOAKHALI, Aug. 1.

A ferry boat conveying about 250 Muslim labourers from Chaprashirkhal to Tehriachar on Saturday evening struck a sandbank at ebb tide and capsized in a tidal bore at night.

Some passengers reached the town or the bordering villages, while others are reported to have been drowned. A number of bodies have been washed ashore.

It is not yet known how many lives have been lost.—A. P.

RUIKAR'S CONVICTION

Appeal Filed For Release On Bail

NAGPUR, Aug. 1.

Counsel P K Salve and V N Herlekar filed a bail application for the release of Mr. Ruiker, and an appeal against his conviction in the court of Sir Robert Macnair, Judicial Commissioner, to-day.

The next hearing will be on August 4. Mr. Ruiker was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition on July 23.—A.P.

C. P.'s Representative For Council Of State

NAGPUR, Aug. 1.

Votes were recorded to-day in the election of one member from the Central Provinces to the Council of State, the contestants being Messrs. G. R. Pradhan, M.L.C. and V. V. Kalikar. The result will be declared on August 10th.—A.P.

TILAK DAY PROCESSION DISPERSED BY POLICE

Six Persons Arrested And Two Detained In Lock-Up

BOMBAY, Monday.

Two Congress volunteers were arrested by the Princess Street Police this afternoon, when some Congressmen attempted to take out a procession in memory of the late Lokmanya Tilak, in pursuance of the announcement made by leaflets, from near the Bullion Exchange at about 4-30 p.m.

The police had made elaborate arrangements to prevent any attempt being made by the Congressmen to take out the procession.

6 PERSONS ARRESTED.

The presence of the police attracted a crowd of people, who began to shout national slogans. At the appointed time some Congressmen with national flags in their hands emerged from the crowd. The police rushed to the scene and immediately arrested three persons. Three other persons were arrested by the police when they tried to form and march into a procession.

Only two arrested persons were detained in the lock-up, while the rest were let off.

Isvarlal Shivram, who was treated at the Free Emergency Sospital, had, it was stated, received a lathi blow on the left arm while the police dispersed the crowd collected at the Bullion Exchange this afternoon.

OVER 3,000 CONGRESS BULLETINS OF TO-DAY

BOMBAY, Monday.

More than 3,000 copies of "Congress Bulletin" of to-day's date, were seized by the police, this afternoon, when they stopped and searched a taxi near the Charni Road Station. A huge bundle of "Bulletins" was found concealed in the taxi. The police took possession of the "Bulletins," and arrested two persons, who were seated in the car.

PEGU CUT OFF BY FLOODS

Heavy Rains All Over Burma

RANGOON, Aug. 1.

Very heavy rains during the few days have caused floods in the Pegu District, completely isolating Pegu town.

Storms have been reported from many places in Hanthawaddy and Pegu Districts resulting in damage to many houses.

One fatality has been reported. Heavy rain and high winds continue in Rangoon and many other places.—A.P.

TRAGEDY AT FRENCH ROCKS

Revenue Officer's Mysterous Death

BANGALORE, Aug. 1.

Mystery surrounds the tragic death of Mr. R. A. Narsimha Iyengar, Senior Revenue Officer in charge of the subdivision, who camped at French Rocks, near Mysore, on Saturday.

According to a report just received he left the Travellers' Bungalow on a short morning walk, but never returned. Suspecting foul play, a trorough search was conducted and his dead body was discovered later in a neighbouring tank. Inquiries are proceeding.—A. P.

Ordinance Rule Challenged

HIGH COURT MOVED FOR RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

CONTEMPT OF CROWN ALLEGED

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Queen's Proclamation of 1858 is made the basis for a petition submitted to the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanavaty, at the Bombay High Court today by Mr. G. K. Harkare, a Brahmin aged 58 years. The petitioner appeared in person.

Their lordships have not yet passed orders.

The petitioner contends that under the Queen's Proclamation, the Emergency Powers' Ordinances, promulgated by the Viceroy are illegal, and, therefore, Mr Bhulabhai J. Desai; Mr. Surj Vallabhdas; Dr. M. S. Gour; the editor of the "Hilal"; Mr. Ratila Thacker and all other persons detained or sentenced under the Ordinances should be released.

LEGAL OFFENCE.

The petitioner stated that by the last paragraph of the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, India was to be governed by for the benefit of His Majesty's subjects in India but the Governor-General, to use the powers vested in him under section 72 of the Government of India Act, had wrongly conceived an emergency to get a lame excuse to promulgate oppressive and lawless ordinances to ruin India's material prosperity, contrary to the Crown's orders, to promote the welfare of India, and had thereby committed an offence under section 124 of the Government of India Act——The ordinances were unlawful as they had been made in defiance of the Queen's Proclamation and were without any foundation of facts that would constitute an emergency.

The petitioner prayed:

(1) that the Court should declare that the conduct of the Governor-General amounts to a contempt of the Crown, and merits the highest displeasure of the Crown;

(2) that all the ordinances promulgated from 1931 till today be declared null and void;.

(3) that the Government of Bombay be ordered to release forthwith the persons named above and all other persons detained or sentenced under the ordinances, and

(4) The petitioner be permitted to petition on behalf of, and for the benefit of, the Crown.

ON BEHALF OF THE CROWN.

The petitioner claimed to file this petition to safeguard the interests of the Crown. He mentioned the following causes of action for the Crown.

(1) In promulgating the ordinance

The Crown is treated with contempt by the Governor-General

(Continued on page 5).

ANTI-NATONAL

Protest Against Separate Electorates In Bengal Council

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

The session of the Bengal Legislative Council began to-day. The Council took up Maulvi Abdus Samad's resolution recommending that it be conveyed to the proper authorities that in the opinion of the Council the system of separate electorates was antinational, inconsistent with the responsible form of Government, and also highly prejudicial to the interests of minority communities and as such in the future Constitution of the country, this should be replaced by the system of joint electorates.—A. P.

(Further News See Stop Press.)

ANDHRA MAHASABHA CONFERENCE

BEZWADA, Aug. 1.

A special session of the Andhra Maha Sabha Conference was held yesterday, Sir K. V. Reddi presiding. Resolutions were adopted reiterating the need for the formation of provinces on a linguistic basis, expressing the opinion that such formation should follow the settlement of financial relations between the provincial, Central and Federal Governments in the impending constitutional changes, urging the constitution of Boundary Commissions as recommended by the Statutory commission and opposing the inclusion of any portion of the Vizagapatam Agency in the proposed Orissa Province. The conference was largely attended. Mr. Sitaramaraju, M.L.A. opened the Conference on behalf of the Raja of Bobbili, who was unavoidably absent.—A.P.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

RUPEE ONE

for First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

for Each Additional Words
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No. ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY for a QUICK SALE

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

Box No. 322, Tel. No. 22337

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Daily Edition)

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25-0	Rs. 30-0
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15-0
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 3-0

SINGLE COPY: ONE ANNA
Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 55/- Per Year

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
Half-Yearly	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8

FOREIGN

Yearly ..... Rs. 12
Half Yearly ..... Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than 6 months.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A few CANVASSERS for canvassing house to house a most useful PATENTED household article on handsome commission and pay. See DAS, Room No. 41, Hanuman Building No. 4, Lamington Road, Bombay.
A R7674

WANTED—Competent SPINNING MASTER, BLEACHING-DYEING MASTER, and FIRST CLASS ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for up-country Mills. Apply with testimonials, Box 1678, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R7672

WANTED for Prem Vidyalaya (High School for Girls), Dayalbagh, Agra:—A GRADUATE LADY TEACHER, qualified to teach Mathematics to High School Classes. Salary Rs. 100/- P.M. with Provident Fund benefits. She will have to join immediately. Apply with copies of testimonials to:—MISRILAL GUPTA, M.A., L.T., Secretary, Managing Committee.
A 5321

POST—STENOGRAPHER to His Highness. Salary upto Rs. 1,000/- according to qualifications. Minimum speed of 200 words a minute and thorough knowledge of English essential. Knowledge of Hindi preferred. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 15th August, 1932 to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to HIS HIGHNESS SHRI RAJ RISHI DEV, of Alwar.
A 5292

WANTED—CLERKS, GENERAL CLERKS, TICKET COLLECTORS for certain Railway and different departments. Apply with 4 as. stamp to MANAGER, GENERAL BUSINESS CORPORATION, DELHI.
A R 7667

WANTED—Applicants desiring posts of clerks, Overseers, Subverseers, Doctors, Engineers, Law Graduates and others to consult KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Delhi.
A 4588

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET on Khar, 14th Road, GROUND FLOOR of "RUBAIX" House 3 big airy rooms, 2 bath rooms, kitchen with nice garden. For rent inquire on top floor or write to Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"

Property For Sale

MINES FOR SALE—Ray's Silver Fields with Extractors for Rs. 10,000. Terms apply Box No. 1679, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R7680

Motors & Accessorics

FOR SALE—FORD, one ton TRUCK in running order. Apply NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, Santa-Cruz.
JA 7675

Agents Wanted

WANTED—AGENTS throughout India, Burma and Ceylon for a most improved and up-to-date Advertising Clock Machine, possessing World's patent. Yearly out turn per each Machine expected Rs. 30,000, correspond with:—ALL INDIA ELECTRIC ADVERTISING CO., LTD., 105, Apollo Street, Bombay.
A 5423

Profession.

EARN Rs. 320 monthly on investment of Rs. 30 by getting American Cotton Expert, Professor SHROFF'S one sure forecast charges Rs. 5, opposite Fountain, Esmail Building, above Eastern Bank.
P R7679

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelope.

Trade Announcement

WE UNDERTAKE for Studios, Private persons and institutions portraits (oil) photo enlargements finishing, ink linework, posters, wall picture painting etc. Orders solicited. DUBASHI'S ART WORKS, Vile Parle (Bombay).
T 5172

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch. Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a WORKSHOP for Tank, Chimneys, etc. situate at Trambak Parasram Street, Golpitha, working under the name of Messrs. Nathalal & Co. and of my proprietorship has been sold off with all titles and good will pertaining to it by me to Messrs. Chhotalal Narotamdas & Sons and I cease from to-day to bear any responsibility as to the liabilities, etc. incurred hereafter in that connection

NATHALAL DURLABHDAS
1-8-32. R7673

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that S. H. THAKER has been appointed SECRETARY at the Bombay Office of the Company.

Applications for a few Special Agencies in Bombay and Suburbs on attractive terms are invited from experienced persons.

SECRETARY.
40-42, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay
5322

S. S. TANGO MARU

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 31st ultimo from Japan via wayports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 9. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE TO RESPONDENT OF THE DAY FIXED FOR THE HEARING OF THE APPEAL.

Rule 14, Order XII, Act V of 1908). Civil Appeal No. 43 of 1932.

IN THE COURT OF DISTRICT JUDGE AT KHANDWA.

DHARAMSI s/o Lakhmidas Bhatiya of Bombay ... Appellant
vs.
Firm of Hiralal Mulchand of Khandwa ..... Defendant.
Claim for Rs. 1026/1/3.

Appeal from the decree of the Court of Additional Sub-Judge II Class, Khandwa, dated the 15th day of January, 1932.

To (1) DAMJI s/o Mansi, (2) BHAWANJI s/o Jansi, caste Bhatiya, resident of Bombay, 20 Mangesh Senoi Street, tahsil Bombay, District Bombay ... Respondents.

TAKE NOTICE that an appeal from the decree mentioned above has been presented by Appellant and registered in this Court, and that the 21st day of September, 1932, has been fixed by this Court, for the hearing of this appeal.

If no appearance is made on your behalf by yourself, your pleader or some one authorised by law to act for you in this appeal, it will be heard and decided in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 27th day of July, 1932.

District Judge,
Nimbar, Khandwa.
R7657

IN THE MATTER OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AS APPLIED TO BHAVNAGAR STATE by Hazur Reso. No. 44 of Samva 1965 and of THE NEW KATHIAWAR GINNING, PRESSING and TEXTILE CO., LTD., "and reduced"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an order of the Chief Judge of Bhavnagar, dated 19th July, 1932, confirming the reduction of the Capital of the above named Company from Rs. 6,00,000 to Rs. 4,50,000 and the minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the Capital of the Company as altered, the several particulars required by the above act were registered with the Registrar of Companies of Bhavnagar State on 21st July, 1932. The said minute is in words and figures following:—

MINUTE.

"The Capital of The New Kathiawar Ginning, Pressing and Textile Co., Ltd., henceforth is Rs. 4,50,000 divided into 6000 shares of Rs. 75 each instead of Rs. 6,00,000 divided into 6000 shares of Rs. 100 each. At the time of registration of this minute the sum of Rs. 75 has been and is to be deemed paid up on each of the 5875 fully paid up shares and the remaining 125 forfeited shares may be re-issued or re-alloted."

Dated this 22nd July, 1932.

NAJAVALLI SHERIFF NATHANI,
Pleader for the Company.
R7678

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS STATION (G.I.P. RAILWAY)

Under instructions from the G.I.P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 18th August, 1932, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Victoria Terminus Station of the G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods:—

Cinema films "Drift-wood" in 8 reels, earthen toys, Indian caps, glycerine and castor oil, misc. medicines, new and old cloth and clothing, old brass and copper ware, boxes, trunks, hand bags, and various other articles, etc., etc.

N.B.—Immediate delivery against cash.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE BALE AMERICAN COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on FRIDAY, the 5th instant at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction in Godown No. J149 of Messrs. Volkart Bros., at Sewree Cotton Depot:—On account of the concerned:—

1 Bale American Cotton "Middling 15/16" damaged by sea-water.)

BENNETT & CO.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
A Bride Who Learns the Truth About Marriage Vows!
RUTH CHATTERTON
IN
"UNFAITHFUL"
The Story of a Woman who loses faith in Love, and finds a new reason for believing

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
GEORGE SIDNEY
CHARLIE MURRAY
IN
THE COHENS AND KELLYS IN HOLLYWOOD
CHILDREN'S MATINEES—Wed., Thurs., and Friday, at 4 p.m. Children under 15 at 9 as admitted to any class except gallery (4 as.). Parents with children Re 1/2.

OPERA HOUSE
DAILY at 6 P.M.
Thursday, at 4-30 p.m.
J. GRANT ANDERSON
presents his
ALL-INDIAN PLAYERS
In Shakespeare's Tragedy
MERCHANT of VENICE
Booking at Rose's and at the Theatre.

Coming From 6th Aug.
GRANDEST DRAMA OF STAGE SUCCESS ON THE SCREEN IN HINDI
CHATRA-BAKAVALI
WITH
KAJJAN, NISSAR & Others
GLOBE TALKIES

THE PALACE
DAILY, 6-30 and 9-30 P.M.
OVER the HILL
FOX SUPER PICTURE
It will put Sunshine in your heart.

N. Y. K LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
* Bengal Maru	5396	18 July	3 Aug.
Suwa ,,	11000	.....	9 Aug
x Tango Maru	6893	31 Aug.	13 Aug.
* Taian Maru	3159	5 Aug.	17 Aug.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	@23 Aug
* Tokiwa Maru	6972	17 Aug.	31 Aug.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@ 5 Sept.
x Iyo ,,	5962	30 Aug.	13 Sept.

* Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru	10000	18 Aug.	5 Sept.
Kashima Maru	10000	1 Sept.	19 Sept.

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru	22000	24 Aug.	30 Aug.
Asama Maru	22000	7 Sept.	13 Sept.

INDIAN STUDENTS travelling 3rd class by our European Line steamers from Colombo to Europe are allowed 15 per cent. reduction on Single and 25 per cent. reduction on Return 3rd class A rate tickets. Also Free Second Class Railway Tickets issued between Tilaimaner Pier and Colombo.
Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.
Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.
Full particulars please apply to:—

Nippon Yussen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 20279.
Telegram "YUSEN"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line.
REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival	Departure
Madras Maru	14th July	2nd Aug.
Havre ,,	26th ,,	8th Aug.
Borneo ,,	9th Aug.	23rd ,,
Celebes ,,	23rd ,,	6th Sept.
Shunko ,,	8th Sept.	23rd ,,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 22150, 25472. Telegrams "Shosen".

MARWARI MURDER

Money-Lender Witness's Story

BOMBAY, Monday.

The City Coroner held an inquest, this morning on Ladumal Gamji, a rich Marwari, who was murdered on Saturday last in his shop in Bhandari Street, near the Round Temple, and whose body was found in a wooden trunk in the shop.

The evidence of a friend of the deceased and Dr. Nunan, the Police Surgeon, was recorded. As police investigations are not yet complete the inquest was adjourned to August 10.

Jeevanmal Jethaji, a money lender, stated that the deceased was about 35 years old. He had his shop in Bhandari Street, and dealt in gold and silver ornaments. On the day before the murder, the Marwari visited the shop of the witness. The next day at about 11 a.m. witness was informed that his friend had been found murdered. He went to the shop and identified the body.

Dr. Nunan, the Police Surgeon stated that the deceased was a "healthy, muscular man." and had been strangled to death with a cord. His wrists had been tied with a cord and it was then passed round his neck twice and tied below the left ear with a reef-knot.

The cause of death in the opinion of the witness was asphyxiation by strangulation.

SIR H. DASTUR

Term Of Office Extended

BOMBAY, Monday.

It is understood that the term of Sir Hormazdiar Dastur as Chief Presidency Magistrate has been extended for another five years. Sir Hormazdiar was due to retire shortly under the service rules, and it would seem that the Government have decided to retain his services, thereby creating a precedent which is unparalleled in the history of magisterial appointments.

BIG HAUL OF SILVER BARS

Sequel To Raid At Reay Road

BOMBAY, Monday.

A blacksmith's shop at Reay Road was raided by the Byculla Police yesterday on the suspicion that a large quantity of silver, either looted or stolen during the riots, was being distributed among some people.

Popatlal Odhavji and six others who were arrested in this connection, were placed before Mr. P.L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, this morning on a remand application.

It was stated that the Byculla police received information yesterday noon that silver bars, believed to be stolen property, were being cut into pieces and distributed among certain persons in a blacksmith's shop at Reay Road.

SUDDEN RAID.

The shop was raided by the police and four persons were arrested and two pieces of silver, weighing 175 and 385 tolas, respectively, were seized during the search of the shop.

The first accused was arrested near the Mazagaon tram terminus. On being searched, 175 tolas of silver was found on his person.

The police also arrested two more men. On being questioned, they were unable to give satisfactory replies.

The first accused, however, claimed the silver to be his own property, which he wanted to cut into pieces at the shop.

As inquiries were incomplete, the police asked for a remand of the accused into custody.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be bailed out on a sum of Rs. 250 and one surety each.

STABBED TO DEATH

Hindus Fate At Ripon Road

Mr. William Henry Dunn, an inmate of the Workingmen's Hostel at Ripon Road, narrated this morning before the coroner's jury how a young Hindu mill worker was murdered in broad day-light on July 23, last in the vicinity of his hostel.

The victim of this tragedy was Mahadev Ramchandra Narkar, a Hindu youth of 25, working in the Khatau Makanji Mill. Witness identified Mohamed Yousuff Baboo, a Muslim suspect, in the court as the man who stabbed Ramchandra with a penknife.

Mr. Dunn stated that on July 23, at about 12-15 p. m. he was in dormitory of his hostel, which is on the first storey of the building.

CHASED AND STABBED

While looking at Souter Street witness saw a Hindu coming along Souter Street in the direction of Ripon Road. He was walking alone along the centre of the road, and when he reached the junction of Ripon Road witness could not see him. "But suddenly he came back in an alarmed condition. The suspect before the court was chasing him with an open knife in his hand. It looked like a dagger.

When Ramchandra reached the municipal dispensary near our hostel on Souter Street, the suspect stabbed the man in the back. Then I saw the suspect walking back with the dagger-like knife in his hand.

The suspect looked up towards the window in which I was standing. I was surprised and shook my finger at him to say: "I know you". I did not go down because we are not allowed to go out."

PAIR OF SHOES

Mr. T. H. Guest, another inmate of the same hostel, stated that he was standing in the second window on the ground floor looking across Souter Street on the day in question. He heard a cry from the side of the municipal dispensary, which is to the left of the hostel. Witness saw the suspect walking towards Ripon Road with a blood-stained knife in his hand. Witness ran up to the dormitory where Mr. Dunn was standing and looked out of the window and saw a pair of champals lying on the road. The champals were removed by the police."

Sheikh Husain Ismail a police naik, stated that he arrested the suspect on the next day of the incident while he was going in an aerated water shop at the junction of Ripon Road and Souter Street.

BLOOD STAINS

Sergeant Leslie Dewery, of the Agripada police station, stated that hearing of the murder he went to the spot and found Mahadev lying dead in front of St. Andrews Church. He had a stab wound in the back. From the spot where he was lying upto the municipal dispensary there was a track of blood stains.

The jury returned the unanimous verdict that death was due to homicidal stab wound in the back. The wound was inflicted by the suspect Mohamed Yosuff Baboo on July 23, at Souter Street.

Film Star Fined

WAD OF NOTES FROM VANITY BAG

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sensational disclosures were made when the hearing of the case in which Miss Ermiline Cardoza, a well-known film star of Bombay, was charged with rash and negligent driving, was resumed, this afternoon before Mr. D.N.D. Krandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

A police constable in evidence stated that he was slapped by the film star in the presence of a big crowd.

Sakaram Narayan, the constable, stated that he was on patrol duty at the junction of Marine Lines on the day in question, when he was informed that there was a motor accident near by. Witness went to the scene, and saw a crowd collected on the spot. He was told by Bharucha, trat the accused's car collided against his, and that she was driving on the wrong side of the road. Witness asked the accused to furnish her name and address. She refused at first, but on his insisting the accused got down from her car and gave him (witness) a slap on his face.

She was then prosecuted for disorderly behaviour and for having slapped a police constable, sentenced to pay a fine of Rs.25.

NOT GUILTY

The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that she was not driving in a rash and negligent manner. She stated that Bharucha's car emerged out suddenly and that he was responsible for the collision.

The accused then produced her license, which showed a clean record.

The magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 40/

Miss Ermiline, on hearing the judgment opened her vanity bag, and took out a heavy wad of notes and was about to give Rs. 40/ to the interpreter, who however asked her to give it to the warrant clerk.

MUSLIM GIRL - KIDNAPPED

Charge Against Neighbour

BOMBAY, Monday.

A 14-year old Muslim girl was kidnapped from her parents and kept a close prisoner in a room for two days.

This fact was revealed when two Mahomedans Bashir Rahimtolla and Abdul Aziz Nathoo, were put up on a charge of kidnapping before Mr. P. L. Thackar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, this morning.

The Pydhownie police, in applying for a remand of the accused to police custody for fourteen days, stated that a 14-year old girl living with her parents at Pydhonie disappeared on July 27. The second accused who was a neighbour, also disappeared the following day. Subsequently the girl was traced by her parents and according to her the two accused kidnapped her and kept her a close prisoner for two days and molested her.

The first accused was arrested on July 30 and the second accused, who was the servant of the first accused, also surrendered to the police.

The magistrate rejected the bail application made on behalf of the accused and remanded them to custody till August 15.

The girl was ordered to be sent to the Children's Home.

"LOOTED" TEA

BOMBAY, Monday.

Noor Mahomed Abdur Rehman and Abdul Majid, two provision merchants of Crawford Market, were arrested yesterday by the police and 192 lbs. of tea, alleged to have been looted during the riots, were recovered from them.

The accused were placed today before the Presidency Magistrate, third Court, and ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 200 each.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers

Wonderful Medicine!!

for white leprosy—Twice the price will be refunded if not cured on application in one day. Guaranteed supplied. Price Rs. 2/8 SREE KRISHNA CHANDRA. No. 60, P. O. Katrisaral, Gaya

INDIAN JUDGE

BIOGRAPHICAL & CRITICAL SKETCHES
WITH A FOREWORD BY
The Hon. Sir B. L. Mitter, K.C.S.I. Law Member, Govt. of India.

This is a collection of sketches of famous Indian Judges who have adorned our courts during the last half a century. "A glorious band who have illuminated the obscure, elucidated cardinal principles, reconciled differences and helped in the progressive growth of ancient laws through enlightened interpretation."

CONTENTS.
Sir T. Muthuswami Aiyar
Nanabhai Haridas
Dwarkanath Mitter
Mahadev Govind Ranade
Sir S. Subramania Aiyar
Sir V. Bashyam Iyengar
Badruddin Tyabji
Sir Gurudas Bannerjea
Sir P.C. Bannerjee
Sarada Charan Mitra
Sir Syed Amir Ali
Kashinath T. Telang
Justice Mahmood
Sir Romesh Ch. Mitter
Sir N. Chandavarkar
Sir C. Sankaran Nair
V. Krishnasami Aiyar
Justice Shah Din
Sir Shadi Lal
Sir Abdur Rahim

WITH PORTRAITS.
Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE
FAMOUS PARSIS
Biographical sketches of 14 eminent Parsees including Scholars, Politicians, Philanthropists, Captains of Industry, etc. Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

INDIAN SCIENTISTS.
Biographical sketches with an account of their Researches, Discoveries and Inventions. Illustrated. Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS.
Biographical and critical sketches of famous Indian Christians. With 13 portraits. Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

INDIAN STATESMEN.
Biographical sketches of famous Dewans and Prime Ministers of Indian States. With 17 portraits. Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

EMINENT MUSSALMANS.
Biographical sketches of Muslim statesmen, Poets, Reformers, Jurists, Educationists and Politicians. Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of the "Indian Review." Any one who desires to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (Five) one year's subscription to the "Review" in advance by M. O. V. P. P.'s will not be sent.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

ANNUAL READING

1 Year, Monthly details, Rs. 2 Weekly details, 1 year, Rs. 10. Correct answers for five questions about futurity, Re. 1. V.P. As. 5. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. Hanuman Astrological Office, Tiruttani, S. India.

BIRTH CENTENARY OF COL. OLCOTT

FOUNDER OF THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

(BY F. J. GINWALA.)

Col. Olcott, the President-Founder of the Theosophical Society was born in America on 2nd August 1832. He was a lawyer by profession. In 1874 he took great interest in the Psychic Phenomena. In December 1874 he came into touch with Madame Blavatsky who was then in America and helped her in bringing out in the world her great book "Isis Unveiled." Thereafter in 1875 he along with Madame Blavatsky laid the foundation of the Theosophical Society in America and became its first President. He remained as the President of the Society till his death in 1907.

ARRIVAL IN INDIA.

On 17th December 1878 Col. Olcott and Madame Blavatsky left the American soil for India via England and arrived at Bombay on 16th February 1879. They remained at Bombay till December 1882 when they removed to the new head-quarters of the Society at Adyar, Madras. In India they came into contact with many distinguished persons and Scholars in particular with the great Orientalists Mr. K. R. Cama, and Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, Justice Telang, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the Founder of the Arya Samaj, Mr. A. O. Hume, the Father of the Indian National Congress, Mr. A. P. Sinnet, the Editor of the "Pioneer," and Mr. T. Subbarao, a bright genius and a person well-versed in the Ancient Wisdom of Madras.

INTEREST IN EASTERN RELIGIONS.

Col. Olcott was very anxious to bring about a revival in the Zoroastrian Religion and for that purpose he suggested that Parsi religious work should be organised on Theosophical lines, and that a Parsi Research Society should be founded for the purpose of searching out the fragments of their sacred books in the four corners of their Motherland, and doing for their faith by archaeological Research and exploration what the Christians had done for theirs in Egypt and Palestine.

Just as he was anxious to bring about a revival in the Zoroastrian Religion, he was equally anxious to bring about a revival in Buddhism, and for that purpose he went to Ceylon twice, and gave lectures on Buddhism and started with the help of local Buddhist priests and leaders and particularly the high priest of Ceylon, H. Sumangala a National Education Fund to promote the education of Buddhist boys and girls. He also wrote a book on Buddhism called "The Buddhist Catechism" which has passed through many editions. He came into contact also with the Reverend Dharmapala, the Founder of the Mahabodhi Society and the Great Vihar at Sarnath, whom he inspired to bring about a revival of Buddhism not only in Ceylon, but in India and other parts of the world.

LIBRARY AT ADYAR.

Col. Olcott's greatest work was the founding of the Great Library at Adyar. This library was opened on 28th December 1886. It contains thousands of book and many rare and old manuscripts. It was founded specially to promote the study of Aryan and other Eastern literatures, religions and sciences. He wanted to make it a monument of ancestral learning, but of the kind that was of most practical use to the world.

Col. Olcott also took great interest in the welfare of the untouchables or Panchamas and founded some Panchama schools for the education of Panchama boys and girls. The Olcott Panchama School at Adyar is now conducted by Mrs. Ernest Wood. That school is in the need of funds and all well-wishers of the Panchamas or the untouchables can show their practical sympathy for their unfortunate brethren by remitting their contributions to Mrs. Ernest Wood at Adyar, Madras, in memory of Col. Olcott.

MEETS MRS. BESANT.

In 1889 Col. Olcott visited Japan in company of the Reverend Dharmapala and gave lectures and created a great enthusiasm. He also visited Hongkonk and then returned to Ceylon. Then he visited Europe and met in London his life-long friend, co-worker and co-founder of the Theosophical Society Madame Blavatsky. He also met for the first time Dr. Besant then Mrs. Annie Besant. This is what Col. Olcott writes about her in his Old Diary Leaves. "I found Mrs. Annie Besant living in the house, having just come over from the Secularists into our camp, with bag and baggage. Does it seem strange that she should have ever been anything else than a Theosophist? Is it not almost incredible that she should have once been so incredulous about our ideas, the existence of the Great Teachers, the possibility of infinitely extending human knowledge by widening the area of human consciousness? Strange that she should have been a Materialist, hard as nails against the claims of spiritual existence and the promoters of that philosophy? One thinks she must have been but masquerading then in borrowed robes while always in her heart a spiritualist. Certainly that is what I saw her at our first meeting."

GREAT ORGANISER.

Col. Olcott was very genial by nature and full of humour and won the hearts of those who came into contact with him. He had dedicated his life to the service of his "Great Masters," and devoted all his energies to spread their message of Theosophy in co-operation with Madame Blavatsky and Dr. Besant. He had wonderful power of organisation and he founded many branches of the Theosophical Society in many parts of the world. Mankind owes a deep debt of gratitude to him for his work in the cause not only of Theosophy, but in the revival of the Religions of the World.

CLERKS' UNION

Activities For Year Ended 31st March Last

The Managing Committee of the Clerks' Union has submitted their report for the year ended 31st March 1932 together with the audited statements of accounts for the same period. The following are extracts from the report.

The year under report has been eventful for the introduction of an Insurance Fund. The last annual general meeting was held on 7th November 1931, so that the present Committee was in charge for only 4½ months.

The all-round trade-depression, the political turmoil and the consequent insecurity of service have greatly retarded the progress of the Union. During the year 32 new members were admitted. The total number of members on the Roll stands at 588, of whom 7 are life members.

The Managing Committee have formulated a scheme of insurance which if properly understood and patronised by the members may form the nucleus of a Benefit which would be of immense help to the members. The Committee confidently hope that every member of the Union will popularise the scheme amongst his friends and get in more members to the Union, for, the success of the Scheme and the magnitude of the benefit it can render will entirely depend upon the numerical strength of the Union.

The financial side of the Union is not very encouraging, although the same is much better than that of the previous year, thanks to the active co-operation of the Credit Society. If only members pay their subscriptions voluntarily and regularly, the financial position of the Union will be better off and the Committee will be encouraged to launch other schemes for the economic benefit of the members of the Union. The Committee take this opportunity of making a special appeal to one and all of the members to pay up the arrears of subscription and become eligible for the benefit of insurance referred to above.

CLERKS' UNION CO-OP. C. S.

The Managing Committee of the Clerks' Union Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd. Bombay, has issued their report and the audited statements of account for the year ended 31st March 1932.

The Enquiry Committee: The Committee which was appointed at the last Annual General Meeting to enquire into and report on the unfortunate incidents that happened at the said meeting have not yet been able to submit their report, due mainly to the fact that Mr. K. C. Desai, the Chairman of that Committee, has not been keeping good health for a long time and is still out of station. The other members of the Committee are Messrs. V. M. Dubhashe and A. S. Krishnan.

Amendments to By-Laws: All the amendments adopted at the last annual general meeting, except the one authorising the Committee to suspend enrolment of members whenever they thought fit, have been accepted by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

An extraordinary general meeting was convened on 19th September 1931 to further amend the by-laws to remove the obligation on the part of the Society to take back its own shares and to increase the rate of penal interest. The Registrar has however not accepted the amendments restricting the surrender of shares, but has accepted the increase of penal interest from 12½ per cent. to one and a half times the lending rate of 9 3/8 per cent.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership: 25 new members were admitted during the year who took 33 shares amongst them. At the same time 61 members ceased to be such, viz. 37 by forfeiture of their shares for non-payment of calls, 7 by adjustment of their shares towards their loans, 4 by transfer and 13 by resignation.

The Loans: 30 new loans were sanctioned during the year amounting to Rs. 4,913-8-0 of which Rs. 1,400 have been repaid. As against the balance of Rs. 13,112-7-0 outstanding on 31st March, 1931, a sum of Rs. 6,900 was recovered during the year. The recoveries have been on the whole satisfactory although in the case of some old loans drastic steps in execution had to be resorted to.

The working of the Society has resulted in a loss of Rs. 402-9-0 during the year due to the depletion of share capital and the absence of an overdraft.

MAKING THINGS WITH EDSU.

IF you think for a moment of the dozens of different ways you use cloth in your home, you will realise how much saving can be made in this direction. EDSU offers you a sound method of economy without forcing you to do without nice materials.

EDSU has not become so famous for nothing. Come to an EDSU shop, and you will buy good cloth cheaper than you have ever bought before.

EDSU FABRICS

9, Forbes Street, Fort, 67, Esplanade Road, Fort,
340-B., Victoria Gardens Road, BYCULLA,

AND SHORTLY ON EAST STREET, POONA.

MANAGING THE CURRENCY

COMMERCIAL MEN'S PROPOSALS

Money Linked With Commodities

Proposals for establishing a "managed" currency system are made in a report drawn up by a committee of the London Chamber of Commerce.

The committee, of which Viscount Leverhulme was chairman, propose that:

Currency should not be based on gold, but.

Should be made to relate to all commodities which are produced.

The report has been approved by the council of the London Chamber of Commerce as a basis for discussion at the Ottawa Conference.

GOLD "OUT OF DATE."

In a survey of the present world situation the committee point to various difficulties which in their view have arisen from the operation of the international Gold Standard system. Such a system, they observe, is "out of date in a scientific age."

The committee adduce the circumstances of the international war debts and Reparations situation as further evidence of the necessity for a reform of the monetary system. They remark:

"It is obvious that so long as attempts are made to meet these international obligations, under threat of bankruptcy, there can be no hope of world recovery.

"On the other hand, it must be recognised that if we are to continue with out present monetary system, Germany, relieved of her liability for reparations, and with a far lighter taxation per head of the population, would be able to undersell all the other industrial nations in every market of the world, and it would be merely a question of time before another economic crisis was precipitated.

"If therefore, we are not prepared to face a reform in the monetary system, we find ourselves on the horns of a dilemma.

"If Germany is not relieved of reparations and war debts chaos in Central Europe must result. On the other hand if she is relieved of them, within a short space of time an economic crisis would arise in the Allied countries, as they would find themselves undersold in every market of the world by Germany."

As a means of meeting the problems with which industry and commerce are faced, the committee advocate the operation of a managed currency by means of the rediscounting of bills.

The essence of this system it is declared, is that currency is made the servant of industry and not its master. The committee explain:

"The currency is covered by all commodities as represented by the eligible commercial bill and not by one commodity—gold, which can be cornered.

"The volume of currency rises and falls proportionately with production, as rediscounted commercial bills behind the issue, being self-liquidating, are in a constant state of flux.

"Currency would be immune from manipulation or 'management' either internal or external; it would be automatic."

In order to carry out such a system, the committee propose that the Bank of England should become a central bank pure and simple.

NO GOLD SHIPMENTS.

All joint stock banks and private banks accepting deposits and making advances would be obliged to become members of the central banking system. A Bank Act would fix a maximum of nine credit pounds to every £1 cash held (the banks are at present holding 10 per cent. of their total deposits in liquid cash, i.e., they are lending 10 credit pounds for every £1 cash held); and the Central Bank would be authorised to vary this ratio by £1/2 at a time as circumstances demand. At the first sign of inflation on the financial credit side the Central Bank would gradually reduce the ratio until it was effective.

With regard to the internal aspect of the problem, it is stated that the practice of making national payments by means of shipments of gold would be abandoned.

In addition to countries of the British Empire it is contemplated that the United States, Scandinavia and South American Republics might co-operate in working a managed currency system.

The Central Banks of the participating countries would meet in a central bankers' clearing house. This would not involve the creation of an over-riding international bank. The clearing house would be merely an exchange or mart where the central banks (through whom all exchange transfers would be conducted) would meet on absolutely equal terms for the purpose of transacting business. They would work to fixed exchanges.

Exchanges could, by agreement, be fixed at the old gold parities at the average rates ruling over a given period, or at any other ratios which might be agreed upon.

INSURANCE AGAINST RAIN

Growing Popularity In Europe

No one was better pleased with spell of fine weather in June in England than those underwriters who undertaking insurance against the risk of rainfall. Originally conceived as a compensation for spoiled holidays, the wet weather policy has been developed to cover practically every kind enterprise into which meteorological conditions enter.

Last year's wet summer was in the nature of a disaster. The bad start of present year caused grave forbodings until the present spell of sunshine came to the rescue.

Fine weather in England does not necesarily mean profitable rain underwriting for the business now extends all over Europe and to other Continents. For instance, one company, issued nearly 1,000 policies in Czechoslovakia last year, and Chechoslovakia is but a poor country with a small tourist trade.

The holiday business is no longer the most important section of this class of insurance. All kinds of open air events are insured to bring a very substantial amount of premium to the underwriters of athletic meetings cricket and tennis matches, agricultural shows—in fact every kind of outdoor event is now the subject of rain insurance. Caterers, in particular, find it necessary to safeguard themselves against loss of profit due to bad weather.

INSURING SEASONAL TRADE

A recent development has been the "seasonal" policy, under which those with a trade extending through the summer weeks can insure at very moderate cost against abnormal rainfall.

There remains plenty of scope for development.

For instance, the underwriters say that while the poorer county cricket clubs insure against rain spoiling their gates for important matches, the more wealthy clubs do not insure. If all first-class county clubs were to combine to take out a comprehensive policy covering all matches, the cost per match would be far cheaper than under the present system of insuring individual games.

In the course of a business which is in itself a speciality special risks are a commonplace. A well-known airwoman who is to attempt to create a new record of flight duration has insured the weather for the period of her attempt.

AFLOAT IN A YAWL

Roosevelt's Rest

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

Mr. Franklin Roosevelt, the the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States is now on cruise in a forty-foot yawl manned by himself and his four sons.

This is his method of preparing for his arduous election campaign. There will be nobody else on board the boat.

Newspaper representatives asked him to allow them to have contact with him once a day at least. Mr. Roosevelt agreed on condition that the newspaper boat did not come within two miles of his yawl. "I want a rest," he said. "We shall do our own washing and cooking. and I don't want any pictures taken of me while I am frying eggs."

EXCELLENT ANTISEPTIC TOILET SOAP FOR DAILY BATH WHICH KEEPS THE SKIN, COMPLEXION, AND HAIR FRESH AND CLEAN. STOPS HAIR FALLING, CHECKS INFECTION AND CURES SKIN-DISEASES. HEALTH PRESERVER. DURING EPIDEMICS. FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT.

THE NEEM CHEMICAL & INDUSTRIAL WORKS

SOLE AGENTS:
RAJA & SONS, Raichur.

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF.

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E.I.C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening, midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE:—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate. We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuatioss together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS:—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Further particulars from:—
COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU,
181, Esmail Building, 1st Floor,
Bornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 24241.

The BOMBAY LIFE
Assurance Company, Ltd.
BOMBAY.
Established 1908.

Chairman:
Sir LALUBHAI SAMALDAS Kt., C.I.E., J.P.

A purely Indian Progressive Life Office
Transacting all forms of Life Assurance. Recent Valuation results show its remarkable strength.

Its Watch-words are
PROMPT and LIBERAL

Branches and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

For Prospectus and further particulars please apply to:
J. L. MEHTA.
Manager.

Address:
Bombay Life Assurance Bldgs.,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax.

Statutory Statements of Accounts Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken.
B. L. THOSAR.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22997.

DISTRUST AND UNCERTAINTY IN INDIA

Villiers's Way Of Removal

ATTACK ON ADVOCATES OF MORE SYMPATHETIC POLICY

Mr. Edward Villiers, President of the European Association of India, writes in "The Spectator":

We cannot mark time in India. The last few months have seen such strides taken as would have appeared impossible to anyone confronted with the difficulties of a year ago. It would be unreasonable—perhaps even unwise—to expect this pace o be maintained. On the other hand it is utterly vital to avoid any delay that can be avoided, and no word should be held back which can contribute to this end.

In a thought-provoking article in the "Spectator" of last week entitled "A Programme for India" you drew attention to Sir Samuel Hoare's reassurances as to the Government's determination that there shall be no unnecessary delay in completing the work to which Britain has set her hand. Thus far, this assurance has been fully anticipated by every word spoken and by every action taken since the advent to power of the National Government.

MUST IMPROVE.

Unfortunately this is not enough, and if the work is to progress satisfactorily and with that expedition which all well-wishers of India desire, far greater co-operation from India herself is needed. If we could get this co-operation not only would the work proceed without unnecessary delay but most confidently could we all agree that the experiment "justified hope rather than fear." What is it, then, that is barring the way to this co-operation? It is distrust of the present and uncertainty of the future. I believe the latter can be removed to a great extent: the former, while capable, so far as this country is concerned, of being greatly lessened, is far less subject to our control.

The uncertainty is being caused because as yet the Government has not made clear its policy and intentions. The time is coming—and we hope quickly—when His Majesty's Government will have to announce the date on which the first general election under the new Constitution will be held, as the result of which the party returned to power will have to assume the responsibilities of office. Clearly it is desirable that all parties and their heads, including the Congress and its leaders, shall participate in these elections, and all will agree that so far as any one party fails to do that, to that extent will the elections be non-representative of India.

CO-OPERATION.

At the present moment many of the leaders of Congress are in jail, either under one of the Ordinances or under Regulation III. But although Sir Samuel Hoare has very properly made it clear that His Majesty's Government intends to maintain these ordinances, on immense amount of uncertainty exists as to what is going to happen when the time for introducing the new Constitution arrives. On the one hand people are keenly alive to the desirability of making the elections as truly representative as possible while on the other they realize that those who have captured the leadership of Congress are essentially destructive in their policy, and that unless something can be done to make Congress see the folly of its ways and induce it to work the new Constitution: unless Mr. Gandhi and his confreres can be kept from trampling on the flower-beds, this tender plant will have little chance of surviving even the first year of its life.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE.

The remedy would seem to be plain. When the appropriate moment arrives every Congress leader should be informed that he will be released on condition that he signs a short statement to the effect that he will neither break the laws himself nor incite others to do so; and further, that it is his intention, by all means under his own party flag, to co-operate in the working of the new Constitution. This statement should be published in every paper, vernacular and otherwise, for several consecutive days in order that the whole country may realize the truth and so as to preclude a repetition of what occurred after the signing of the Irwin-Gandhi Pact, when a campaign of deliberate misrepresentation conveyed the impression throughout India that Lord Irwin had "climbed down"; that justice had given way to threats; in a word, that Government had capitulated to Congress.

Having in mind the past record of these Congress leaders, the refusal to sign such a declaration should be taken as a tacit but clear admission of their intention to continue in the future as in the past, and since India will need as much constructive help as she can possibly find, and since there will be no room for mere obstructionists in India's immediate future, they should be forced to make their spiritual home in the Andamans or elsewhere for the next five years.

DISTRUST.

There are many in India who, remembering the Congress betrayal of Lord Irwin's trust and hopes, consider that these Congress leaders have already forfeited their right to be given this further chance. Even if they sign such a pledge, what, in view of their past record, would be its value? And in truth, but for one factor such hopes would not be justified. There are signs, however, that at heart India is getting tired of Congress destructive policy, and that if she can be given a lead and made to realize by some such step that, come what may, Britain is "obsolutely determind" to see that the new Federal Constitution is given a chance, these leaders will realize that their old game has been played out.

How to deal with India's distrust of the integrity of British intentions is a far more difficult question. That it exists, and exists to a degree far greater than is generally realized over here, is beyond question; and until we can assign a cause it will be difficult to remove. But no matter what the record of the past may be, one thing is certain: that since the advent of the National Government there has not been the vestige of an excuse for this distrust, unless it be in the unfortunate, if inevitable, delay in announcing the terms of the communal settlement.

COMMUNAL AWARD.

A brief survey of the last few months confirms this contention. In January by an overwhelming majority Parliament ratified the White Paper. In addition to the pledge to determine in one Act the principle of Federal as well as Provincial responsibility, the Prime Minister promised to set up four committees; the Franchise; the States; the Federal Finance and the Consultative. Not merely were these appointed forthwith, but with almost incredible despatch they got to work, and the findings of three of them have already been published. The fourth committee—the Consultative—is still in session. The only delay has been in the announcement of the communal settlement, and as regards this it must be remembered that, in accordance with the Prime Minister's statement embodied in the White Paper, one last chance had to be given to India to settle her own problem for herself.

Furthermore it must be borne in mind that, immensely important as is the decision of this age-old communal question, there are other matters of equal importance to the Empire on which the time and brains of her statesmen must of necessity be expended. With Ottawa and Lausanne in the foreground of the picture it is a little difficult to concentrate on the problems of India to the exclusion of all else.

LAW AND ORDER.

Can anything be done, then, to eradicate this distrust? So far as India is concerned I fear but little. To begin with, it is very largely synthetic and has been and is still being inculcated by Congress. In so far as it is honest and spontaneous it is born largely of a mentality that either will not or cannot face facts; of an outlook that cannot realize that, with all the will in the world, there is in fact a limit to the speed with which work can be done if it is to be done with anything approaching the thoroughness which the situation demands; of a vision which seems unable to see not merely the possibility but the utter necessity of maintaining the integrity of the law in order that the promise of reform may be fulfilled.

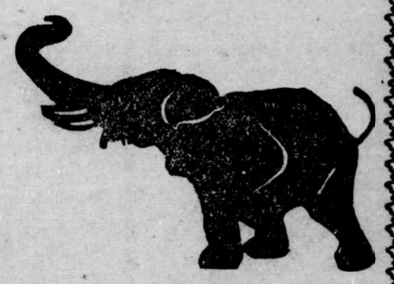
Unfortunately, however, this same confusion of thought seems to reign in certain quarters over here, with the result that this very confusion is made more confounded by the doubtless well-meaning but thoughtless work of responsible men such as the Archbishop of York, Professor Gilbert Murray and others, who plead in England for a greater manifestation of sympathy towards India at a time when sympathy and forbearance are being exhibited by Britain to a degree such as the world has probably never seen before. Cannot people realize that nothing would be easier, were we dishonest in our intentions, than to allow India to welter in a state of chaos from which the Ordinances alone are saving her? Cannot these people realize that now above all times India must be saved from herself for the very reason that this new Constitution in her own interests must have a chance of taking root?

INDIAN PAPER for INDIAN PUBLICATIONS

Paper of the finest quality for all classes of Book Printing is now manufactured in India.

THE TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS are the leading makers of these papers—Indian Bamboo and Indian Grasses are the principal raw materials used in the manufacture.

Samples will willingly be sent on application. Lend your support to this Indian Industry.



Specify
ELEPHANT BRAND PAPER
always

Genuine Titaghur Paper is packed under labels bearing the above registered Trade Mark.

THE TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
MAKERS OF HIGH CLASS PAPERS.
Bombay Agents KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Please mention this paper when replying.

If You Want To Get The Best Value For Your Money
USE
GODREJ'S AROMATIC EAU-DE-COLOGNE

Once you have tried GODREJ'S COLOGNE WATER with its lingering fragrance and its exceptional strength you will use no other. It has been proved to compete favourably with the best foreign products of its kind. A drop or two on your handkerchief before you start the day will make you immune against the onslaughts of disease bearing germs. No sick room should be without a bottle to cool the fevered brow and allay headaches.

When used after the bath it tones the skin penetrating into the pores dislodging the dust laden particles and effecting a clear channel for the waste products.

Buy A Bottle and Test it for Yourself

Of all leading Chemists and Stores in all Sizes.

Sole Distributors throughout India :—
NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & Co.,
121, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Mahabharata In Early Javanese History

MR. H. B. SARCAR'S INTERESTING LECTURE

Suggestion To Bhandarkar Institute

CALCUTTA, July 28.

In course of an interesting lecture delivered under the joint auspices of the Greater India Society and the National Council of Education, Bengal, Mr. Himansu Bushan Sarcar, said that although Javadwipa, Iabadin and Ye-po-ti had respectively been mentioned by Valmiki, Ptolemy and Fahian, the actual nature of the Indo-Javanese contact in the earlier centuries of the Christian era could not be satisfactorily stated. It was quite probable that the first cultural contact occurred in connection with commercial enterprise—and the names of certain kings in East Borneo, West Java and the Coromandel coast, who used "Varman" titles appropriate for Ksatriya-kings, were quite significant. Though some scholars were inclined to believe that the colonisation of the Middle-Java was effected either by the Indian immigrants of the West Java or those of the Kalinga region, the speaker thought that it was due to the Sakas of Guzrat, who according to the hypothesis had introduced Saivism and the system of Saka year-computation in 456 A.D. At any rate, the years between 654-682 Saka saw the palmy days of Saivaism in Middle Java.

BUDDHISM IN JAVA.

Without going into details, the lecturer held that Buddhism probably went to Java from East Bengal where the Pala sovereigns first rose into prominence in the eighth century A.D. A great Saivite revival, however, was noticeable in Java in the 9th century A.D. which was probably due to crusade of the great Vedantist philospher Sankarcharya against Buddhists of the mainland. This revival had left a strong impress in the Ramayana and other early books of Java. The 10th century saw a spirit of deep religious fervour which was continued through out the following century. Some outstanding works were composed during this period which was followed by epic-cycle of stories in Kavi based upon both the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Indications were available to show that literature began to show first signs of systametic development which was more or less naturned in the succeeding two centures.

IN THE 13TH CENTURY.

The 13th century was an age of mediocre all-round activity. To was followed by an outburst in the demain of epic literature and jurisprudence. From the 15th century A.D. Kavi language of Java underwent some modifications and appeared in a slightly different form known as Middle-Javanese. A spirit of romanticism and chivalry characterised the literature of the epoch which made it different from the classic age of Javanese literature. A new tone, however, was introduced by Islamic peoples, whose new social and religious theories, brought about a gradual change in the outlook of the people of the country. The middle-Javanese style of literature persisted for about 150 years till it was gradually transformed into New-Javanese or the language of the present-day-Java.

INFLUENCE OF MAHABHARATA.

Referring to the influence of the Mahabharata, Mr. Sarcar said, that there were different recensions of the Mahabharat in Java and Bali. But according to the Dutch authority notwithstanding the differences, they could regard them as one recension because no striking difference was noticeable. The book in Java was divided into 18 books and in the island of Bali, it was known as "Astadasaparva." Of the earlier four Parbas of the Mahabharata, the Adiparba was supposed by Dr. Hazen to have been translated in the middle of the 10th century A.D. The Udyoga and the Vismaparba were probably composed in the beginning of the 11th century A.D. in the reign of Airlanggha. The Viratparba was very popular and it contained some pure and corrupt Sanskrit slokas and their number was not less than 62. The number of the Sanskrit slokas in the Javanese Udyogaparba was certainly greater than that of the Viratparba and the slokas seemed to betray closer kinship with the Calcutta recension of the same.

BHARATAYUDDHA

Referring to the Bharatayuddha which was based on the Udyog, Bhisma, Drona Karna, and the Salya Parvas of the Indian Mahabharat, the lecturer quoted Dr. Friederich who had described it as the Iliad of the Javanese peoples and its author who composed it in 1079 Saka era as the Homer of Indonesia. It was regrettable that of the last nine books there were only four in existence. Harivamsha which is regarded as an appendix of the Mahabharat and offered a graphic description of Sri's Krishna tragic end was composed by a Buddhist writer who flourished in the reign of Bhera Hyang Vegasing Suka, father of the last Hindu ruler of Majapalit. According to Dr. Juyboll, those Parbas of the Mahabharata were probably composed in West Java in the 14th century A.D.

The lecturer also referred to other Indian books which also flourished in different parts of the island in different centuries.

NATIONAL LITERATURE

"The people of Java and Bali live in and have their being in the Mahabharata," said Dr. Sunity Kumr Chatterji in thanking the lecturer. Indeed said Dr. Chatterjee the Mahomedan Java and the Hindu Bali could claim the Mahabharat more as their national literature than the Hindu India. He referred to an incident when he was asked by a Javanese boy in a town in Java to narrate the story of Vurisraba in the Mahabharata.

In India there were different recensions of the Mahabharata. In order to get the original and the complete text of the epic the Vanderkar Institute of Poona were engaged in the herculean task of compiling it, after consulting different recensions of the epic prevalent in different parts of India.

SUGGESTION TO POONA INSTITUTE

In this task, suggested Dr. Chatterji, the Poona Institute could get tremendous assistance if they consulted Javanese Mahabharata.—A.P.

ASOKA'S EDICT DISCOVERED CARVED ON A ROCK IN NAIZAM'S TERRITORY

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Sunday.

A cultivator's search for "hidden treasures" resulted in the discovery of two Asoka edicts in the vicinity of Kopbal, a town which is the headquarters of the district of the same name in the Jagir of Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur in H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions.

Hanappa, a 'Kunbi' of the place in the course of treasure-hunting, came across two Brahmi inscriptions one carved on the Gavimath Rock and the other on the Palkigundu Hill and thinking that these would give some clue to the hidden treasures he approached a local resident, Mr. Narayana Rao Sastri to interpret them. As the characters were rather indistinct Mr. Sastri could not make out the inscriptions and therefore referred the matter to the Archeological Department of the Nizam's Government.

EDICT OF ASOKA.

The editing of these inscriptions was given to Prof. R. L. Turner of the London University who in his remark says that the two inscriptions "which were originally identical represent another version of the minor Edict of Asoka already known in slightly different form at Rupnath, Sahasram, Bairat, Brahmagiri, Siddapura, Jatingarameswara and Maski."

The Gavimath inscription is completely legible and the difference between the wording of this version and those of other places has been studied in the most scholarly manner by Prof. Turner. Of the inscriptions on Palkigundu Hill, about two miles distant from Gavimath, ony a few Aksaras (letters) are still legible, but such as they are they agree exactly with those of Gavimath and there can be little doubt that the two inscriptions were originally identical. The new version of Gavimath and Palkigundu agrees generally with the northern and Siddapura versions. The Bairat inscription is unfortunately very defective, but as far as it is legible it agrees almost exactly word for word (though not in phonetic and grammatical details) with that of Gavimath.—A. P.

C. P. HEALTH REPORT

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, July 30.

The following note has been issued by the Public Health Department, Central Provinces.

The total mortality from epidemic diseases reported during tre week ending Saturday the 23rd July 1932, was 27 against 22 in the preceding week.

Cholera was responsible for 18 attacks and 9 deaths during the week against 11 aattacks and 5 deaths in the preceding week. The disease was on the increase in Bhandara district. Amraoti and Akola districts were newly infected during the week.

Small pov contributed 52 attacks and 18 deaths during the week against 69 cases and 17 deaths in the previous week. The disease was on the decline in all the previously infected districts, except in Chhindwara and Hoshangabad where it slightly increased.

Active measures are being taken in all the infected areas.

Mahila Vidyalaya's Excellent Results

(From Our Correspondent.)
SAUGOR, July 20.

From the commencement of this session the strength of the Mahila Vidyalaya (a private girls' school) which was satrted in 1924, and conducted by a handful of Maharashtrians of this place is showing an appreciable increase.

One Hindi section is added and girls of every community are being admitted. The institution is striving hard to improve its funds to meet the increased expenditure.

It is run on the lines of Prof. Karve's Women University to which it has this year been affiliated. Qualified staff, excellent examination results and development of Indian culture are its special features, and the ideals of education are always kept in view by those who are entrusted with the task of educating the girls of this place.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.
Hindu—Asad, Vad 30, 1988.
Parsi—Bahman 30, 1301.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Aval 28, 1351
Sunrise—6hs. 15m.
Sunset—7hs. 14m.
Hightide 12-20,
Lowtide—5-28 8-28.
Phases of the Moon:—New Moon to-day 3h. 1m. a.m. First quarter, 9th Aug. 1h 10m p.m. Full moon 16th Aug. 7h 12m p.m.
Bombay Improvement Committee, 4-10 p.m.
WEDNESDAY. August 3.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Cohens and Kellys in Hollywood." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Unfaithful". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Inside The Lines." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Emma." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Dance Fools Dance." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m
PATHE—"Forbidden." Daily at 3.30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Dixiana". Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Black Rider." at 5-30, 7-45 and 10 p.m
GLOBE—"The Educated Wife." Daily at 5.30, 8 and 10-30 p.m Matinee on Friday, at 3.
PALACE TALKIES—Fox Super Picture "Over The Hill" and "Magic Carpet." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee, 4 p.m. Thursday.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—1-00 p.m. Selection of Indian Gramophone Records 19-10 p.m. News in Hindi 9-20 p.m. popular songs Bai Sunder Bai with Dattaram Parwatkar.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from London of 21st ultimo arrived at Aden at 3 a.m. on the 31st idem and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.
In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 4th instant.
The S. S. "Narkunda" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at midnight the same day.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.—Under the suspices of the Bombay Theosophical Rederation the Birthday Centenary of the late Col. N. S. Olcott, President-Founder of the Theosopical Society, will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, when there will be short speeches on "The Life of Col. Olcott" by members followed by Music. The function is open to the public.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES.—Professor M. F. Colaco will meet his students in Eng. Literature (The Novel) (to-day) Tuesday at 6.30 p.m. in Wilson College, 2nd floor.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. Miss Jerbanoo E. Mistry, L.M. and S., will deliver a lecture on "Causes of High Maternal Mortality in India."

BRAHMA SAMAJ.—Under the auspices of tre Brahma Samaj and Bahai Spiritual Assembly, Dr. G. Y. Chmits will deliver series of lectures on Philosphy commencing from to-day (Tuesday).

THE BIGGEST THRILL EVER-SCREENED.
SCARFACE
SCARFACE
WITH
PAUL MUNI
REALISTIC RUTHLESS WARFARE BETWEEN RIVAL GANGS OF SOULLESS BRUTES.
SCARFACE
A TERRIBLE EXPOSE OF MODERN AMERICAN GANGSTER RULE.
A MIGHTY PICTURE THAT WILL LIVE IN YOUR MEMORY FOR ALL TIME.
COMING TO
PATHE CINEMA
SATURDAY NEXT.

WORKING OF CURRIMBHOY MILLS

Profits Of Four Companies

The annual general meetings of four Mills of the Currimbhoy group were held on Monday afternoon at the "Currimbhoy House", in Fort. Mr. Ahmed F Currimbhoy presided at all the meetings.

The Balance sheet of the Kastoorchand Mills Company Ltd. showed a profit of Rs. 3,72,148-0-4 including Rs. 5,335-11-0 brought forward from the last account for the year ending March 31. 1932.

Discussing the Balance sheet Mr. V N Khandvala pointed out that the Spinning and Weaving Department of the Mills was not in fact making any profits. Whatever profit was made was due to the Dyeing and Bleaching Department. He advocated more economy in the former department and suggested that the working of the Mills should be brought in line with other Bombay and Ahmedabad Mills which were being worked on more sound and economic lines.

The report was then unanimously adopted. The appointment of Mr. Ahmed F Currimbhoy made by the Directors was confirmed and Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Mr. F E Dinshaw two retiring directors were re-elected as directors.

The Balance sheet of the Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd showed a profit of Rs. 1,35,566-13-6 including the balance of Rs. 10,582-13-8 brought forward from the last account for the year ending March 31, 1932.

Mr. N M Dumasia criticised the working of the Mills and advocated more economy.

This report was also unanimously adopted. The appointment of Mr. Ahmed F Currimbhoy as a director was confirmed and Mr. F E Dinshaw, a retiring director was re-elected director.

The Balance sheet of the Pearl Mills Ltd. showed a profit of Rs. 4,320-7-7 for the year ending March 31, 1932.

Mr. V N Khandvala a shareholder produced a Sari manufactured in this Mill and said that he had purchased it from the market at a discount of 25 per cent. although it was a fully finished article. He stated that he could purchase the article so cheap because it was sold to a Piece-goods merchant from the mills probably at a very low price.

The balance sheet was adopted and the appointment of Mr. Ahmed F Currimbhoy as a director was confirmed.

Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai two retiring directors were re-elected as directors.

The Balance sheet of the Fazulbhoy Mills Ltd. showed a profit of Rs. 67,338-14-5 for the year ending March 31, 1932.

Some shareholders proposed that out of the "Equalisation of Dividend Fund" which amounted to over Rs. six lakhs a dividend of Rs. 10 per share should be declared but the idea did not find general support and was dropped.

The appointment of Mr. Ahmed F Currimbhoy as a director was confirmed and Mr. F E Dinshaw and Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim the two retiring directors were re-elected as directors.

During the discussion on the Balance sheets and the reports the management promised to consider and carry out as far possible the suggestions made by the shareholders. They also promised to refund a part of the commission earned on Insurance Premiums and to introduce various other reforms which were now under consideration so that the Mills might be worked in a better and a more profitable manner.

DECCAN MERCHANTS CELEBRATE TILAK DAY

Bombay Monday.

To commemorate the twelfth anniversary of the late Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a public meeting was held to-day at 7-30 p.m. under the auspices of the Deccan Merchants' Association. Mr. Manaji Rajuji presided on the occasion.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who addressed the gathering for about an hour, after paying an eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Lokmanya Tilak, reviewed the present political situation in the country.

R. T. C. METHODS CRITICIZED.

Criticising the Round Table Conference proposals, the speaker said that as long as the great sons of India were behind the prison bars, there could be no discussion about the future constitution of the country. Referring to the question of communal award, Mr. Mehta opined that the talk of protection for the minority communities was a "fraud."

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting terminated.

ALLEGED MURDEROUS ASSAULT

Gurkha Watchman Remanded For A Week

BOMBAY Monday.

Bakhtavar Singh, Galti Singh, a Gurkha watchman who was arrested by the Dongri police on Saturday for murderously assaulting Thappubhai a Gujrati was put up, this morning before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court on a remand application.

The suspect is alleged to have caused serious injuries to the Gujrati who is now lying in the J. J. Hospital in a serious condition.

The Magistrate remanded the accused for a week.

BLACKSMITH STABBED

Dying Deposition Taken

Bombay, Monday.

Mahomed Allanda (40), a blacksmith by profession, was stabbed in the abdomen last night by another Muslim at Play House (Grant Road Corner).

It appears that an altercation took place between them at about 8-30 p.m. From words they came to blows. One of them took out a knife and stabbed the other in the abdomen. On information received by the Lamington Road Police, some constables hurried to the spot and arrested the former and removed the latter to the J. J. Hospital. As his condition was precarious a dying deposition was recorded this morning by Dr. Mehta after the patient was operated on.

Deputy Inspector Deshpande and Sergeant Ramsay of the Lamington Road Police Station are making investigation into the matter.

Parsi Co-operative Philanthropic Society

On Friday evening an instructive debate took place in the Improvement Trust Hall, when speeches were made by Messrs. K J Dubash, F J Bilia and Muncherji Joshi.

Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni then explained that the middle class employees drawing a salary of Rs. 200 a month, would not find it convenient to go in for "Ownership Housing Scheme', on Municipal plots.

As the Bombay Municipality was not yet empowered to grant loans up to 65 per cent. of the cost of the Buildings, as the Existing Municipal Act was not amended by the Bombay Government. just in the same way as the Bombay Improvement Trust Act was amended, in August 1931. moreover, the Municipal land was more costly than the Improvement Trust land and so, Mr. Kulkarni remarked that the Municipal Corporators should now find out ways and means to dispose of their developed land at Matunga and Mahim on most favourable terms and also to get the existing Municipal Act duly amended in the September session of the Bombay Legislative Council.

NO LONGER IN GRANT ANDERSON COMPANY

Sunalini Devi writes to say that she has severed her connection with Mr. Grant Anderson's Repertory Company.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")
T.T. ON LONDON.
New York. Aug. 1.

Previous closing	3.50 7/8
To-day's closing	3.51 5/8

T. T. ON NEW YORK.
London, Aug. 1.
Market closed.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, Hornby 21, Ismail Buildings, Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET OCTOBER
New York, Aug. 1.

Previous closing rate	6.00
To-day's opening rate	6.00
Difference	nil.
To-day's closing rate	6.01
Difference	plus .01

BROACH EXPECTATIONS.

July-August	Rs. 178
April-May	Rs. 191

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET OCTOBER.
Liverpool, Aug. 1
Liverpool market was closed to-day.

No Communal Raj In Punjab

Sikhs To Enlist Lakh Of Volunteers

LAHORE, Aug 1

At a Sikh meeting held last night it was announced by Giani Kartarsingh that a Sikh Council of Action had been formed to carry on propaganda in villages against the establishment of the rule of one community in the Punjab and also to enlist a Lakh of volunteers for the purpose.

A deputation of Sikh leaders would tour through the villages explaining the position to villagers.

The deputation will consist of Master Tarasingh, Giana Shersingh, Round Table Delegates Sampuran Singh and Ujjalsingh, Giani Gurukhsingh and Bhagat Jaswantsingh

The tour commences from Lahore on August 22.—A. P.

NO COMMUNAL RAJ IN PUNJAB

Bombay Sikhs' Protest

The Sri Guru Singh Sabha of Bombay has passed a resolution viewing with alarm the news that the Government in their award intend to give majority of seats to the Muslims in the Punjab Legislature and that Sikhs to be given weightage to the same extent as given to the Muslims and other minorities in other provinces.

The meeting declared that such an unjust decision, if given, would be wholly unacceptable to the Sikhs, as it establishes a communal Raj in the province. The gathering further declared their grim determination not to submit under any circumstances to such a majority and not to allow the successful working of any Constitution which did not provide full protection to the Sikhs by guaranteeing an effective balance of power to each of the three principal communities in the Punjab.

ORDINANCE RULE CHALLENGED

(Continued from page 1.)

who has disobeyed the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 and his instrument of instructions in doing so. (Dispenser's case 1329 State Tr. 73, Calvin's case (y608) 7 Co. Rep. 1 5a, 1 Bl. Com. 14th Ed. 370, Attell's case (1660) 5 State Tr. 1146, 1157).

That an attempt is made to injure sovereignty of the Crown by tampering with the allegiance of its Indian subjects, the one being the complement of the other. By the Governor-General in issuing the Ordinance, another reason for their nullity under Sec. 65 of the Government of India Act, (English and Empire Digest L. 496). That the alligance and the protection are tampered with by the disobedience of the Crown's commands mentioned above.

PETITNONER'S POSITION.

In support of the Petitioner's duty to petition for he benefit of the Crown, it was submitted that Sec. 1 of the Act of Settlement quoted in Halisbury's Law of England Vol. 6, para 465 and para 1 of the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, call upon the Petitioner to do acts of allegiance to the Crown. the details of which are given in (5) page 497 Vol. 11 of the English and Empire Digest. Though under Sec. 79(2) of the Code of Civil Procedure. the Advocate General can file this petition, the Petitioner is not precluded from filing this Petition. Para 117 of Vol. 7 Halsbury's Laws of England mentions that the Advocate General is only a party when a private person is moving in a public matter. The first sentence of para 630 Vol. 6 Halsbury's Laws of England mentions suits by private persons for the benefit of the Crown. In filing this Petition the Petitioner is only discharging a duty imposed on him by law therefore, no previous or subsequent express authority from the Crown is necessary to do it.

COURT'S JURISDICTION.

The Crown or a Relator swing for its benefit can sue in what Court it and he pleases (Halsbury's Laws of Egnland Vol. 8 Nos. 294, 295, 296, 297 and 302(2) PP. 525. 526 Vol. 11 English and Empire Digest No. 302 (2) one of special application to this petition) Therefore though this is the Appellate Division of this Hon'ble Court, the Hon'ble Court has to hear this Petition as if sitting on the Original side. The question of Jurisdiction is mentioned because this Court has to try a question of fact as to the malafides of the Governor-General in committing contempt of the Crown in issuing the Ordinance, as Court of First Instance.

PETITION NOT BARRED.

That the Crown has other remedies against the Governor-General does not bar this Petition (Paras 625 Vol. 6 Halsbury's Laws of England).

The Government of India Act protects the Governor-General from action for anything done by him in his Official capacity is no bat to this petition. As the King or anybody suing to his benefit is not bound by any statute by laws of fiction of law either expressly or by implication (Halsbury's Laws of England Vol. 6 Para 622).

For same reason, the provisions of the Government of India Act ousting the jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Court over the Governor-General does not bind the Petitioner. For the same reason the provisions of the Government of India Act preventing the Court from going behind the decision of the Governor-General in issuing Ordinances does not bar its consideration in this case.

GODDESS WILL ANSWER

Alleged Trick On Woman

BOMBAY. Monday.

How a credulous woman was robbed of her ornaments and purse by a barber at the extreme end of Colaba on July 27. was related to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, when Narayan Hari was charged with robbery and causing hurt.

The way in which the old woman was robbed by the accused was explained to court by Mr. Spencer, police prosecutor. The woman's one ambition in life was to see a grandchild. She prayed and prayed to no effect. The accused who knew of this deep-rooted desire of the woman, impressed on her that he was gifted with supernatural powers, and the goddess of birth was at his back and call. On July 27, he took her to Colaba, made her lie down on the ground, and pretended that he was doing some religious ceremony. She was asked to open her mouth. She implicitly obeyed. Two lemons were then thurst into her mouth, and she was asked to close her eyes. which she did.

The accused is then alleged to have strangled her by a rope till she became unconscious. The gentle rain from heaven, however, revived her consciousness. She then found that she was the poorer for the loss of her ornaments. The accused was missing She lodged a complaint with the police, who arrested the accused.

ON THE SEASHORE.

Mr. Spencer, opening the case for the prosecution, stated that Baujibai, the complainant, was residing at Fanaswadi. The accused was her neighbour. She had a daughter-in-law, Parvati, who though married for eight years, was barren. The old woman was anxious that her daughter-in-law should beget children. She then approached the accused who was reputed to possess mystic powers. The accused played on her credulity and assured her that the Goddess of Birth was his favourite deity, and that he would exercise all his powers to get a child for her daughter-in-law.

According to arrangement, they went on Ashad Ekadshi day to the seashore, when the accused threw some rice and a cocoanut into the sea. He then told her that it was not an auspicious day and postponed further ceremonies to some other day.

On July 27, he arranged that the old woman should meet him at Colaba. The woman was punctual in her attendance and the accused persuaded her to follow him to a lonely spot off Colaba Sea-face. He chose a particular spot, where he placed two lemons about five feet apart. He was asked to lie down inbetween the lemons and to open her mouth. She did so, and he thrust the lemons into it. He also asked her to close her eyes. She obeyed.

TIGHTENING ROUND NECK.

She felt something tightening round her neck, and fearing that any interruption on her part mar the solemnity and success of the ceremony, allowed herself to be strangulated.

When she woke up, it was raining and the accused was missing. Her necklace was not to be seen. She went and complained to the police and the accused was arrested.

Manjibai in her evidence corroborated the story.

The accused pleaded guilty.

Mill Worker's Tragic Death

Bombay, Monday.

Sukhanand Nepali, who was working on the carding machine at the Meyer Sassoon Mill this morning, had his hand entangled in a belting, as a result of which his body was dragged up to some height and then was dashed down on the ground. The incident was reported to the DeLisle Road Police Station.

He was subsequently removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he died two hours later.

THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE PATHE EVERY DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10.

DOES THIS BEAUTIFUL CREATURE WARRANT SYMPATHY OR SCORN?
She stopped at nothing—not even murder—in fighting madly for love. There never was a picture with greater finesse, more brilliant acting or superior direction.
Irresistibly Impressive
Barbara STANWYCK
Incomparable
in "Forbidden"
ADOLPHE MENJOU
Ralph Bellamy
A UNITED ARTISTS RELEASE

PLANS OPEN. BOOK NOW THE CAPITOL TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE STAR WHO MAKES YOU LAUGH & CRY BUT ALWAYS HAPPY!

THE GRAND OLD LADY OF THE SCREEN
MARIE DRESSLER IN 'EMMA"
ALSO SHOWING A NEW COMEDY "BE BIG!" LAUREL & HARDY.

FIGHT IN WORKSHOP

Free Use Of Knives

BOMBAY, Monday.

A quarrel between two employees in the workshop of Messrs. Cnibber & Sons situated at the corner of Grant Road, resulted in stab wounds for both on Sunday morning. They were removed to the J. J. Hospital. Their names are Mahomed Bin Allauddin and Maula Bux. The fight began with blows and ended in free use of knives.

The police on hearing the affray in the compound of the workshop hurried to the spot and found Mahomed Bin Allauddin lying in a victoria with a wound in the abdomen. On being questioned by the police he is reported to have stated that he was stabbed by Maula Bux following a quarrel between them.

The police went to the scene of incident and put under arrest Maula Bux Bhuta with blood-stained hands. A clasp knife was found near him. He had also a stab wound in the chest. Both the wounded persons were removed to the J. J. Hospital where they have been detained for treatment. Mahomed Bin Allauddin has received severe injuries in the abdomen.

The Lamington Road Police made an application this morning in the court of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, asking for a remand of Maula Bux in police custody for a period of 14 days. The application was granted.

BARGE WORKERS' STRIKE CONTINUES

BOMBAY, Monday.

The strike of the cargo barge workers is going as before. The workers are as united and firm as ever. And the company also seems to be equally determined not to concede to the demands of the workers. It is understood the company has been able to enlist the services of a few Malbari seamen as "black-legs." The strikers held a meeting on Sunday morning in the Union office and reviewed the whole situation of the strike. A resolution was unanimously passed in the meeting condemning the attitude of the company and reiterating their resolve to continue the strike until all their demands are granted.

THE RIALTO
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SPECIAL MATINEE AT 4 P.M. ON THURSDAY.
HER MOST THRILLING ROLE!
Joan Crawford
is at her best in this mad whirl from society to underworld.

DANCE FOOLS DANCE
Metro Goldwyn Mayer ALL TALKING PICTURE
ALSO A BOY FRIEND COMEDY

Begum Fatma Izzet Pasha At Chanda Ramji School

Begum Fatma Izzet Pasha, daughter of the President of the Syrian Republic, recently visited the Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School, Girgaum Back Road. She was shown round the classes by the Principal, Miss Navajbai Contractor.

The Benum expressed herself highly pleased with the progress of the students, especially the arts and handicrafts section. She was then entertained to a "garba-dance" by the students, which was greatly appreciated by her.

"VANDE MATARAM"

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day allowed Mr. Bhagwandas J. Mehta to alter the name of a forthcoming Gujarati newspaper for which permission had given before, from "Gujarathi Free Press" to "Vande Mataram." This was due to, Mr. Mehta stated, an objection raised by "The Free Press of India Ltd."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1932

NAZI HOPES FRUSTRATED

After a bitterly fought out general election, in which 84 per cent. of the electorate are reported to have voted, the Nazis find their hopes of securing an absolute majority in the Reichstag again frustrated. This is the fourth time that Hitlerism is rejected at the polls. During the present election very high hopes were entertained by the followers of "handsome Adolf" that the youth of the land would stand by them and persuade the stolid burgeois voter to muster up courage and give a chance to the Nazis to put their political policy into practice, by giving them an absolute majority in the Reichstag.

THE STRONG PARTY.

The bourgeois voter, however, has remained unshaken in his belief. The Nazi gains have been mostly in the Eastern States where the open alliance between them and the Nationalists prevented contests harmful to one another. In the Southern States the supremacy of the Socialists and the Centre remains undisturbed. Although the Nazis have secured 119 more seats, as compared with the old Reichstag, they have been unable, despite intense propaganda, to wean away the workers in the manufacturing districts of Germany from their well-established allegiance to the Socialist Party. The Socialists have lost heavily in Berlin and in the Eastern districts but they still remain numerically the strongest of the anti-Nazi parties in the Reichstag. They hold 133 seats and the party next to them in numbers are the Communists.

COMMUNISM GROWING.

There is a surprising increase in the Communist vote. The dictatorial policy of the von Papen Government which suppressed Communist journals and was suspected of having reached a secret understanding with the Hitlerites when it issued its Emergency Decrees is probably largely responsible for this accession of strength to the Communist cause. The Hitlerites also helped indirectly in the turnover of a larger number of votes to the Communists, by their incessant sanguinary conflicts with Communist sympathisers. That the success of Hitlerism was only the first step towards the restoration of monarchical rule in Germany was an argument which the Communist orator could use to the greatest advantage. This apprehension that the success of the Nazis will spell ruin to Republicanism in the Fatherland influenced not only the waverers who decided to support the Communist Party, it played a very important part in cementing an election alliance between the People's Party, the Centre and the Left Wing Socialists. And the anti-Jewish outbursts of Nazi politicians only intensified the determination of leaders of German industry, largely under Semitic control, to put forth all their efforts to persuade the industrial workers to vote for a policy of "safety and ordered economic progress." Their efforts have met with success.

CATHOLIC POWER.

The German general election gives clear indication that the power of the Catholics, who dominate the Centre Party, remains unimpaired. It also demonstrates that the well-disciplined body of Socialist voters, which counts amongst its leaders a number of intellectuals and statesmen of long political experience as members of various Coalition Governments, can still dominate the political field, if it reaches an understanding with the Communists who hold the key-position in the next Reichstag. The Communist leaders in that body will soon discover the futility of merely indulging in wrecking tactics. Political manoeuvres of that kind will be playing into the hands of the Nazi opposition. It is likely, therefore, that they will consent to participate in the formation of a Coalition Government. On no account, however, will they tolerate von Papen and his Minstry of "all-monocles". Bruening and the leaders of the Centre and the People's Party stand a chance of returning to the helm of affairs again.

The Gentle Ordinances

With characteristic insolence the "Madras Mail" is very angry with Father Elwin for telling the British people what he thinks about the state of things obtaining in this country under the name of Ordinance Raj. The paper confesses its ignorance about him, a strange confession for a newspaper, since his name has been before the public off and on for the last two years at least, not only for his attitude towards Mahatma Gandhi and the unique institution he has founded in Poona, in collaboration with friends, but particularly in connection with his investigations in the North-West Frontier which were cut short by his sensational deportation from that province, which seems to be about all the "Madras Mail" knows about him.

DISHONEST CRITICISM.

The paper objects to his statement that as a result of the Ordinances "Nobody in India 'felt safe,'" and asks: "Did he mean that everybody was alarmed because it was thought that the terrorists and other persons without respect of the law would be irritated into creating further mischief?" This is not honest criticism, even if the writer wants to go out of his way to attack Father Elwin. The terrorist movement is, even according to Government, confined to Bengal, and the Ordinance operates in the whole of India without excepting a single province. Even the Government have never said that the Ordinance was promulgated to subdue terrorist activities, as there are special measures for that purpose, considerably more potent. We are amazed at the gross ignorance about such matters displayed in Madras by a paper which claims to be the mouthpiece of the ruling community. Can it be honestly maintained for a moment that picketers were drenched, beaten and jailed for the purpose of putting down the terrorist movement?

JAIL ON SUSPICION.

"Or did he (Father Elwin) mean that nobody was safe from arrest? This meaning would be plainly untrue?" proceeds the truthful paper. "In no case has it been shown that the powers under the Ordinances have been used to arrest persons who were not disobeying the Ordinances, or orders issued under them, or whose conduct did not create the suspicion that they were concerned in disobeying them." Are respectable people to be arrested because they "create the suspicion" in the minds of the Executive that they are concerned with the Civil Disobedience movement, and then sent to prison for a couple of months, as a preliminary to a further long and harsh sentence for disobeying an unreasonable order, to call three or four times a day at the police station? Is this what the Madras paper thinks a reasonable use of a measure which, according to it, is intended for the terrorists and other persons without respect for the law. If numbers of people are arrested on mere "suspicion," is it possible for anybody to feel "safe"? The fact that "one-thirtieth of one per cent." only of the population of British India has been imprisoned, has no relevance at all to the contention that if people can be arrested on suspicion and imprisoned without trial nobody can feel safe. The editor of the "Madras Mail" may feel quite safe, but nobody supposes that Father Elwin meant to include members of the European community in his statement, though they are equally liable to fall under "suspicion" if their views happen to be in sympathy with Indian nationalism.

PALM FOR MISREPRESENTATION.

The contention that "nobody need feel unsafe if he does not disobey the Ordinances", is absurd; because, if people are to be arrested on mere "suspicion" where is the question of disobeying the Ordinances? Logic and fairness, however, were never the strong points of Anglo-Indian journalism. Any unfair and one-sided statement seems good enough to be used against anyone who has the courage to protest against the Ordinances, which the "Madras Mail" would do well to remember have earned the condemnation of all sections of Indian opinion, including the Moderates. The concluding paragraph of this screed takes the palm for misrepresentation. About Father Elwin's complaint that conditions in Indian jails were being made "unreasonable, to discourage people from being arrested," it is argued that the "fear of imprisonment" is intended to "discourage people from breaking the laws," though we are not told whether in practice that object has been attained. The object of penology is not to make conditions impossible in jails, and thus conquer people by its rigours, but to win them over if possible by reformative treatment. But we can hardly expect anything but a crude and elementary knowledge of penology to obtain in the office of the "Madras Mail".

OUT OF COURT.

The "Madras Mail" forgets or deliberately ignores that it is not only Father Elwin whose mind is disturbed by the present Ordinances. Even the mildest political party in the country has expressed its disapproval of the policy underlying these measures and only the purblind will refuse to recognise the fact. It is too late in the day now to defend the Ordinances. This is the first time we read that they have met with the wholesale approval of the people, and that none should feel perturbed about them. Such a statement puts the critic who makes it completely out of court.

A SELFISH CLAIM

It is now twelve days since the Imperial Economic Conference met at Ottawa, but the net results of the deliberations of what Reuter calls 'the most hectic ten days" are yet quite uncertain. Discussions in several committees, we are told, have proceeded in strictest secrecy, rendering an announcement unwise till they are more or less completed. But what has been reported—and it is certainly not very little—warrants the inference that the response to Mr. Baldwin's appeal to the Dominions for better preferences to British products has not been quite satisfactory. The appeal was frankly selfish and asked from the Dominions a great deal more than it was prepared to give them. It was a crude fallacy on his part to complain that, while the proportion of British imports from the Dominions which enjoyed free entry exceeded ninety per cent, there was practically no free entry for imports of British goods into the four principal Dominions. If Britain imports a large number of Dominion goods duty free, it is mainly, if not wholly, in the interests of Britain herself. For Dominion goods are for the most part raw products which Britain needs for feeding her population and for her manufactures. On the contrary British exports to the Dominions are for the most part manufactured articles and the Dominions naturally tax these either to protect their home industries or for the sake of revenue.

Mr. Baldwin is not satisfied with mere preference to British goods He says that, for preference to be effective, the duties levied by the Dominions should not be very high but should be low enough to give Britain a chance of competing against the Dominions as well as against non-Empire countries. This may be excellent from the point of view of Britain, but the Dominions may be excused if they decide the matter from the standpoint of their own interests first and foremost. It is much to be doubted if any Dominion will accept the suggestion of low duties and adequate preference to Britain as such a policy would expose its home industries to danger from all outside rivals and particularly from Britain.

Mr. Baldwin's very frankly stated claim is of special significance to India, which is the least able to resist the claim. In the case, for instance, of Indian duties on foreign textiles. Britain will make every effort to reduce the general duties to the lowest possible level and at the same time to secure a high preference, directly or indirectly for British textiles. And the present "Indian" delegation is hardly likely to condemn such efforts in the manner in which they deserve to be. India's only hope in this matter lies in the fact that the last word on the question of British preference rests, not with the delegation nor even with the Legislative Assembly but with the people, who are not anxious to patronise foreign cloth and refuse to consider any proposal of Imperial Preference till India is at least as free as the Dominions.

IN THE GRIP OF TORY COLLEAGUES

MacDonald's Unenviable Position

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
(BY AIR MAIL.)

LONDON, July 23.

News from most of the European countries during the week has been lively and interesting. In Germany, the von Papen Fascist Government has proclaimed Martial Law and some of those who were conducting the affairs of the Fatherland only yesterday have been cast in dungeons to-day. According to von Papen the democratic rule of the century has outlived its usefulness. In Italy, her dictator, the Duce, has sacked a large number of his Ministers who until they got the sack were carrying on his behests. In Ireland, the Fianna Fail, by rejecting the amendments of the Irish Senate, has put the Tariff Bill on the Statute Book, as a Money Bill, and by Monday, we will notice British reprisals of 20 per cent. duty on Irish goods properly answered across the Channel. Thus, when the members of the Family of Commonwealth of Free Nations have gathered together to pull down the barries that hinder Empire's trade with different members of the family, British attitude towards the Free State to nullify all that is taking place at Ottawa.

CABINET SQUABBLES.

And here in England, the situation is not less interesting. Though the "National" Cabinet seems to be united, things do not seem to be as happy and pleasant as is made to appear. By their two recent deals after coming into office, the "National" Government, which is nothing but a Tory Government, seems to be divided about the future course of action. The small band of Free Traders and one time believers in "gradual socialism of the State" are made to feel, by their Tory colleagues, who outnumber them in the Cabinet, that the phrase "National" has a limited meaning. That meaning too has outlived its usefulness and time has arrived when the nation should once again return to Party Government.

The Tories, in this contention, are supported by the pseudo-Liberals, the Simonites, who have made no secret of their common thought with Churchillian politicians. And though the small men in the Cabinet belonging to minority group are thus threatened, Mr. MacDonald, the Prime Minister, is not above reproach.

TORY TRIUMPH.

It has been pointed out to him, that he has rendered most useful service to the nation by acting as the Prime Minister for which the Tory gods are grateful to him. Nontheless, his phrase-mongering and hesitation to take decision are inconsistent with the principle of the Party which is overwhelmingly represented at Westminster. Thus, though the Prime Minister wanted to appease the Samuelites in the Cabinet by recruiting one of their men, in place of the late Sir Donald MacLean, Lord Irwin has stepped in once again and we witness the triumph of the Tory Party and the eating of a humble pie by the head of the Cabinet.

IRWIN SUPPORTS HOARE.

But the Prime Minister has the reputation of never being depressed. If he did not succeed fighting the Tory conspiracy, it is attributed to his deep concern for the well-being of the Indian people. He has made his supporters believe, who use his fables in his defence in the press and on the platform, that Lord Irwin has been brought in, because the ex-Viceroy will prove to be one of the strongest supporters of the Prime Minister when he brings in the Bill, conferring "Self-Government" on India. Lord Irwin, on his part, is not less generous in acknowledging the compliment and after taking office, he has given a public certificate not only to the Tory Cabinet colleagues but also to the Prime Minister as the most sincere and devoted servant of India. Unfortunately, Lord Irwin has not the same amount of feeling of gratitude for his late employers, the Labour Cabinet, whose members are now openly criticising the "National" Cabinet as the Cabinet of hypocrites and stark opportunists. The Labour leaders find themselves deserted by the "ungrateful" ex-Viceroy who insists on declaring on every occasion that the policy pursued by Sir Samuel Hoare is perfectly in keeping with the one that he and Mr. Wedgwood Benn followed in 1931.

LABOURITE HOPES.

But when will the break-up of the "National" Government be an accomplished fact? This question does not worry so much the British public as it does the Labour Party. The Party pins its hopes to the break-up of the "National" Government. Having failed to rouse the feelings of their countrymen against the present Government, the small band of Labour members in Parliament have philosophically resigned their fate in favour of fresh election. They anticipate that the Prime Minister will be unable to endure long the restraint to which he is subjected by Cabinet colleagues and will make a representation to the King to dissolve Parliament.

They are hopefully looking forward to such a situation after the conclusion of the family party at Ottawa. They are equally optimistic about such a possibility as the rumour goes that the Prime Minister when asked to form a "National" Government, obtained an assurance from the King that he will have the liberty to dissolve it when he thinks he cannot see its usefulness. The Prime Minister is expected to inform the King, when he thinks best, that the Cabinet is no more a "National" Cabinet but a pure and simple Tory Government.

LITTLE PROSPECT.

Even supposing such a situation does arise in the next two or three months, the question is whether the Labour Party will be returned in strong numbers to Westminster. From what one sees, as a result of their present record, irrespective of the past one, the Labourites may strengthen their position in the House by a couple of seats. They do not, contrary to their speculation, seem to have the remotest prospect of being saddled with office during the next few months. The British electorate, though supposed to be intelligent and literate as against the Indian, is as credulous at the present moment as it was in October last when Snowden's policy created a revolt against the Labour Party.

The Tories are in a much stronger position to-day than they were two months ago. They have shown to the country that the Party has got "guts" and when it means certain things it stands by it. One cannot get away from the fact that the Tory phalanx at Westminster has faced things boldly and decisively. Labour has been protesting that the Loan Conversion scheme and the Lausanne decision have been stolen by the Tories from their programme. But this argument of the Labour Party cuts no ice when confronted with a straight question. It cannot answer why the Labour Government did not sponsor a Loan Conversion scheme, which has been successfully done by the Tories. It cannot answer why Labour was shilly-shally and hesitant over reparations when in office. The fact of the matter is that the Labour Party has less confidence in its own existence and whenever it proposes to take a step, it tries to calculate whether things will not become too hot for it.

Notes of the Day

Supremacy Of The Ordinance.

More evidence is coming as to the powerlessness of the judiciary against the mighty Ordinance, which nullifies the processes of law. In the case in which the District Magistrate of Nawabshah asked for the enhancement of a sentence under the Ordinance, the Karachi Judicial Commissioner rightly observed, "that extraordinary and extensive powers have been conferred on a large body of magistrates. Our experience leads us to suppose that powers of this kind cannot safely be exercised without some sort of supervision. Authority to exercise such supervision has been expressly withheld from us. We must, therefore, disclaim any responsibility." Nothing could have been more emphatic than this. The Bombay High Court held in a recent case that it had power to "supervise" and, therefore, could, if necessary, interfere when the magistracy went wrong. But the expression of such an opinion did not greatly help the public.

A Mischievous Policy.

Government's reported proposal to disband some more of the existing Madras regiments of the army in the name of economy is being justly condemned not only by eminent Indian leaders but also by fair-minded retired British Army Officers. Major E.G. Phythian-Adams, writing to the "Madras Mail," protests against the "disgraceful way" in which the Carnatic battalions have been treated after the War and emphasises the "imperative need to safeguard the scanty remnants of the old Coast army." The disbanding of the Madras regiments is calculated, though not designed to strengthen the wrong and mischievious impression that there is little martial spirit in Southern India. To starve the martial instincts of a people and then to twit them with being non-martial is to add insult to injury. If Government are serious about Indianising the Army wholly, they should encourage every province to contribute to its own defence and also to the defence of the country.

The Only Criterion.

The "Statesman" after teaching the Bombay Municipal Corporation how it should do its duty, has now taken the Calcutta Corporation in hand. We are not concerned with the details of the controversy over the latter's electricity scheme, which has made a great hole in the foreign electric supply company's income, and incidentally brought down its rates, but it is rather suspicious that the Minister should have concentrated his main attack on it. The Calcutta paper is rather angry that the Corporation refused to declare itself opposed to the Civil Disobedience movement, since the question was not before it. It is a gross misrepresentation to say that the Calcutta Corporation approves of Civil Disobedience. It has made clear that it is not the business of a municipality to keep a register of all teachers who are suspects in the eyes of the C.I.D. or Anglo-India. The main question is whether a municipality has done the work for which it was constituted and that is the only criterion by which the Calcutta Corporation will allow itself to be judged.

Not The Point.

A short while ago, the State Council of Ceylon protested to the Secretary of State against the arbitrary use of the powers by the Governor and its general dissatisfaction with the present constitution. Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister has now asked the Governor to tell the Council that the action was taken with his approval and after consultation with him. The question is not whether Sir Philip has given his consent, for that goes without saying, but whether it was right in the circumstances obtaining in Ceylon. The Secretary of State says that the Governor possesses the power to regulate the salaries of the Public Services which means that as in India they are above the legislature and form an "imperium in imperio." The quarrel between the Executive and the Legislature arose out of the refusal of the former to accept the recommendations about cuts, though it was asked to supply the necessary amount by way of taxation. The deficit in Ceylon amounted to about Rs. 90 lakhs last year.

MOONJE TO RESIGN FROM CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Mahasabha Secretary Assures Public

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Sjt. Padamaraj Jain, Secretary All India Hindu Mahasabha has sent the following statement for publication:—

"With reference to the question of Dr. Moonje's resignation from the Consultative Committee, it may be recalled that Dr. Moonje left India before the new situation developed. He has been sent to England on an important mission and is out of touch with the situation in the country. There is no ground for the apprehension that he will stick to the Consultative Committee, while politicians much less advanced in political views have resigned. On the authority of the latest letter that I have got from Dr. Moonje by Mail I can confidently assure the public that he will resign from the Committee as soon as he returns to India. He is expected to leave England immediately after the communal award is declared.

(Continued from Column 7.)

he received an assurance from Sir Samuel Hoare that the scrapping of the Committee will be deferred till his return?

Tipsy-Cake

The "Madras Mail" has discovered that Civil Disobedience Prisoners have so undermined the discipline of the jails that "Government has to do all over again the work which it has been doing to secure in them a reformed outlook on their emergence from jail."

* * * *

From which we gather that the danger which penologists have to consider in future is not that politicals may be contaminated by association with criminals but that the gentle criminal may be debauched by contact with the wicked political.

* * * *

And yet the Government persists in forcing these repentant criminal convicts to herd with the common ruffians who are flooding the jails as a result of the C. D. movement. Really scandalous.

* * * *

But the "Madras Mail" is not quite sure of its ground. It hops from one line of argument to another, regardless of logic, for we next read that "when they (the criminal convicts)

are taught by the 'politicals' to look on prison as a health resort, or as some novel kind of school in which the boarders are promoted from one class to another, not because of merit but upon their own request, then the criminals are naturally influenced to seek readmission as quickly as possible after release.

* * * *

So the problem really is that the politicals are turning the jails into health resorts to which the criminals will return again and again because life in them is so jolly. The screed ends at this point, so you must take it at that in the absence of further explanation, the writer having exhausted his ingenuity.

* * * *

COUNTRY-WIDE DISORDERS IN GERMANY

10 Killed: 83 Injured

So we read yesterday. To-day we read

"The elections have so far proved a triumph for the German sense of discipline.....

"Uniformed Nazis and Socialists paraded the streets in many towns admirably restraining their pugnacious tendencies. No party appears to have made the slightest attempt at intimidation, and, in a few clashes that occurred, the police behaved with exemplary neutrality."

Evidently a nice, quiet election.

* * * *

Rs. 16,000 odd is the total of the Fund collected through the columns of the "Times of India" for the Bombay City Police which is now closed—rather too soon we should think.

* * * *

The "Times" says it is to be hoped that the amount collected will not be regarded as a full measure of public appreciation of the admirable work done by the Police during disturbances in Bombay. We sincerely share this hope.

* * * *

Indeed it strikes us as a quite measly sum and makes us wonder what has become of all the well-to-do people who are always praising the police to the skies. Evidently a case of lip sympathy, but when the time comes for some practical expression the lips get "pursed up."

* * * *

Everybody knows that the Police had to work jolly hard during the riots, and if the Government is not prepared to do anything for them and they must be made an object of charity—which seems unfair—surely it is up to their friends to see that they get a substantial reward.

* * * *

Now if we had had this enterprise in hand, we should have made a big boost of it and beaten the big drum instead of tucking the thing away in a corner. We should have sent cables for big donations to the Prince of Wales, Lord Irwin, Sir Samuel Hoare, Sir Ernest Hotson and all the other big people who have wept tears almost in their adulation of the force. And they would have responded with handsome donations, don't you think?

* * * *

But, of course, the people must play their part too. We should have sent the Mayor and the Commissioner, and a few others round the wards with collecting boxes. With Seth Allarakhia (alias Allaya Seth) as a guide, we should have had no doubt of the response.

* * * *

It's no good weeping, as Bori Bunder does, over the shoddy response to its appeal, after doing nothing to stir up the wells of charity.

* * * *

The Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha assures the public that Dr. Moonje will resign from the Consultative Committee as soon as he arrives in India. Has

(Continued in Column 6).

WILL Mr. BIRLA OBLIGE?

Circumstantial Evidence Suggests A Strange Intrigue

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

I stated in concluding my article on Saturday on the question of the supreme need for unity at the present moment that I would resume the subject today, but for certain reasons, which I need not mention here, I defer doing so for a day or two. In the meanwhile I take the opportunity to deal specifically with a question which has no slight bearing on the subject of unity, and is one of those matters that requires to be cleared out of the way in the general sweeping up which must precede any attempt to achieve unity, if it is to be successful. For it is not merely Hindu-Muslim unity that is the stumbling block. Unity of classes and interests of all kinds is essential.

FUTILITY OF INTRIGUE.

I am anxious to make it clear to everybody, and I hope I shall succeed, that no community, class or section whether their interests be communal, political, financial or commercial, stands to gain anything by separate and sectional negotiations or intrigues with Whitehall, that nothing satisfactory to anybody in India is going to come out of constitutional reform as long as Sir Samuel Hoare is in Whitehall and the Tory-Die-Hards are in the ascendant at Westminster, while on the other hand disappointment, deep and bitter awaits those who allow themselves to be lured by the hope of gaining something for their own interests by backstairs intrigues or separate negotiations conducted more openly.

Indians will never realise their hopes, whether they are politicians, businessmen or representatives of any other interests, individual, sectional or general, until they first realise that other people, however charming they may be, are not going to give them anything which clashes with their own interests, unless it can be forced from them by the irresistible force of a united national demand.

MR. BIRLA'S SILENCE.

And this has some bearing on the matter, I am forced to take up again to-day, of the charge against Mr. G.D. Birla of having been trying to negotiate with the Secretary of State for the past seven months in regard to the proposed safeguards. The charge, let me repeat, was specific and definite. It is alleged that "his (Mr. Birla's) scheme was that six experts from India —himself one of them and five nominees of his including Sir Purshottamdas—should meet six London experts and decide the fate of India." Surely, it is very easy for Mr. Birla to deny this, if it is not true. On the other hand, if it is true, its significance when considered with Sir Samuel Hoare's proposal to "settle the fate of India" in just this way by a conference of financial experts cannot be ignored as Mr. Birla seems to suppose.

A GRAVE MATTER.

It is a matter of great gravity. He and Sir Purshottamdas are delegates of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce. We had been given to understand that their mandate is to stand by Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Birla makes a boast of his claim that the Federation is more pronounced than the Liberals in its patriotic opposition to Sir Samuel Hoare's policy. Sir Purshottamdas tells us that he could not sign the Liberals' manifesto because he was already in the camp of non-co-operation, and it might commit him to resume co-operation, if Hoare changes his plan, without the sanction of Mahatmaji. Surely, Sir Purshottamdas does not need to be told that this public charge against Mr. Birla that all this time he has been negotiating for himself and Sir Purshottamdas to go to London as two of six Indian experts, unless it is repudiated, places himself in a very false position.

IT WON'T DO.

It is a pity that Mr. Birla and Sir Purshottamdas and their friends cannot realise that they only make the position worse by treating it as one wilfully created out of malice by their enemies. I do not know who their enemies, if they have any, may be. But I am quite sure that I am not one. I am only interested in the matter as one of great public importance, especially in its relation to the immediate situation, and I shall continue to be interested in it as such until the matter is cleared up.

The attempts that are being made by Mr. Birla and certain newspapers which have constituted themselves his champion to draw a red-herring across the trail and to befog and surround the issue with clouds of irrelevance and recriminatory insinuations against Liberal politicians really will not do. It is useless to wind up screeds of this kind, as the "Hindustan Times" does with the assertion that "the talk about an intrigue with businessmen named in the Bombay allegations is preposterous and untrue." It may be untrue, but it is not preposterous, because there is plenty of circumstantial evidence to justify the suspicion.

STUPID AND IMPERTINENT.

But if it is untrue, we are entitled to a direct and specific denial from Mr. Birla himself. As long as that denial is not forthcoming and the circumstantial evidence is there, it is stupid and impertinent, and preposterous as well, to say that the talk is preposterous and untrue. We are not prepared to accept the vicarious denial of the "Hindustan Times" without a guarantee from Mr. Birla that it has become his godfather and is authorised to speak in his name.

But if Mr. Birla's defenders in the Press are doing him no good he should, at least, pray to be saved from such friends as the Vice-President of the Federation of Indian Chambers. I am glad that, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar recognises the unpleasant reflection that this business has cast on the Federation, but I cannot congratulate him on his efforts to justify the position of his committee and I should advise him to revise his material before he makes another effort.

MR. SARKAR'S BLUNDER.

Mr. Sarkar claims that the Federation's position is more advanced than that of the Liberals and refers the public to the resolution passed by the Federation at its last annual general meeting held at Delhi in March last. That resolution, he says,

> "definitely lays down that, unless the Government evince a genuine desire to change their repressive policy and come to an agreement with progressive opinion in the country, the Federation should not participate in constitutional deliberation."

This is explicit and emphatic, but unfortunately it is not correct. The resolution, as actually passed by the Federation's meeting, does not explicitly mention repression—the term "repressive" before the word "policy" in the draft resolution having been deliberately dropped—nor does it definitely say that the Federation will not co-operate unless the desired conditions are fulfilled. The resolution runs as follows:

> The Federation feels that, having regard to the experience of its delegation in London at the last session of the Round Table Conference, participation by its representatives in the work of the Consultative Committee can be productive of no good national interests unless
>
> (1) there is a genuine desire on the part of the Government to change their policy and to discuss and come to an agreement with the progressive opinion of India on questions of financial autonomy, safeguards, reservations and trade rights.
>
> (2) Towards this end the Consultative Committee is at liberty to have a free and full discussion on various questions connected with finance and questions in connection with trading rights, financial safeguards etc., are referred to a committee composed of an equal number of British and Indian experts, the latter to be such men as command the confidence of this Federation.

WILL SARKAR EXPLAIN?

I would ask Mr. Sarkar to explain the important and essential difference of his version. It may be noted that the word "repressive" before "policy" is not in the resolution there is no definitie declaration of responsive non-co-operation. The resolution has been regarded charitably hitherto by the public but the activities of Mr. Birla (as alleged) and the elusive and equivocal explanations advanced in that connection compel us to be more critical of the resolution and more inquisitive about the long and heated "in camera" discussion thereon. The following extracts from the speech of Sir Purshottamdas during that discussion, as reported by the Bombay Correspondent of the "Leader" in its issue of July 31, throw some light on the subject. Sir Purshotamdas said:

AND SIR PURSHOTTAM?

> If anything, since the Government are preventing the Congressmen working on the Consultative Committee by the policy which they had hatched, it would appear to me to be all the more reason that any person who has your confidence should be asked to go and work there and lodge your protest in that Committee. ..... If you feel that I can do anything at all, I have no hesitation in saying that the right policy would be to go there and prevent any wrong being done. ..... In my view the struggle is likely to be a prolonged one and I wonder whether it is not up to us to press our point of view on the powers that be in whatever constitution that may be forced upon us. Are we justified, claiming to represent the commercial community, in abstaining from any invitation that may be made for the purpose of securing our views?

Thus it was the view of Sir Purshotamdas that, though repression should continue, the Federation ought to work on the Consultative Committee. It does not, therefore, seem to be an accident that the word "repressive" before "policy" in the draft resolution was dropped and that there is nothing in it to the effect, as alleged by Mr. Sarkar, that unless certain conditions are fulfilled the Federation will not co-operate with Government.

The reference moreover, in the resolution to a committee of Indian and British experts bears a significant resemblance to the charge made against Mr. Birla in the "Times of India."

OBVIOUS INFERENCE.

The inferences to be drawn from all this are obvious and I do not think I need emphasise them further, except to say that Sir Samuel Hoare's boast that he had already secured the support of Indian businessmen and his suggestion of a conference of experts is given a significance which it is impossible to ignore and as Mr. Manu Subedar says, "if Mr. Birla is one of those people to whom Sir Samuel Hoare refers, he has done a very distinct disservice to this country, and the commercial community would with one voice repudiate any approval of the abandonment of the Round Table Programme by Mr. Birla or anybody else."

The allegation against Mr. Birla is definite and challenging, and it is for Mr. Birla himself and not others either to repudiate the allegation or leave people to draw their own inferences. But in the latter case men like Mr. Sarkar may well state whether Mr. Birla's activities are carried on with the tacit or expressed approval of the present executive of the Federation. It is significant that while Messrs. Birla and Sarkar scoff at the R. T. Conference they have not yet condemned the much worse policy adopted by Sir Samuel.

DEAN'S "DONT'S" FOR NURSES

Corporation Throws Out Viegas' Motion

Once again the question of the relations of the nursing staff and the medical students of the K. E. M. Hospital came up before the Corporation, but this time the Councillors were not in a mood to listen to the sponsor of the resolution and threw out the resolution by a an ovewhelming majority, only two councillors voting for it.

At the Monday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Dr. Accacio G. Viegas moved:

That the Commissioner be requested to report whether an order that had been issued to the nurses of the King Edward Memorial Hospital (a) not to talk to students, Resident Medical Staff. etc., during their off duty hours. except with the permission of the Dean or the Matron, and (b) not to meet students, Resident Medical Staff, etc., outside the College or Hospital compound is still in force.

Mr. A. Soares opposed the proposition.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin thought that after a man had passed his seventieth year, he should not be entitled to election to the Corporation.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram opined that Dr. Viegas could have served his purpose by writing to the Commissioner.

Mr. M. N. Talpade said the order was issued by the Dean who was not in office now, and the Commissioner could rescind it.

PERSISTENT DOCTOR.

The Commissioner said that was the third occasion that the proposition of that kind was brought by Dr. Viegas. At first it was defeated. Second time, he did not move and this was the third time that the same proposition was brought up for discussion.

Referring to the circular, the Commissioner said, that it was issued in 1926 and was therefore in existence for the last six years. All these years there was no cause for complaint.

The Dean of the K. E. M. Hospital was in the place of a "Parent" to the setudents and others and if he imposed restrictions, he had justification for it.

JAMNADAS' ALLEGATIONS.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta considered it personal vindictiveness on the part of Dr. Viegas against Dr. Jivraj Mehta, the Dean, in bringing occasional resolutions of that kind. He urged the House to throw it out as a mark of their disapproval.

The resolution was put to vote and lost, only two voting for it.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

CONCESSIONS IN I. TRUST ESTATES

Mr. Tairsee's Allegations Against Councillors

The Improvement Trust Board on Monday considered the report of the Improvements Committee in which they were asked to state the concessions, etc., they had given to the lessees of the Trust's estates. The Chief Officer submitted a list of 23 lessees to whom concessions were given in one form or the other. The amount involved was roughly about Rs. 4 lakhs

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved that the report be recorded.

"ACTING AS POST OFFICE."

Mr L. R. Tairsee moved an amendment to refer the report back to the Improvements Committee. Mr. Tairsee said that the report was prepared by the Chief Officer, but the Improvements Committee had not considered it, and acting as a post office, forwarded it to the Improvements Board. He thought these were several councillors who had used influence for the concessions for their personal benefit or the benefit of their relatives, which was not fair.

As there were a number of councillors who desired to speak on the subject, the President adjourned the house till Thursday next.

Students Swadeshi League

The Secretaries of the Students Sub-Committee of the Bombay Swadeshi League have issued the following statement:

The Executive Council consisting of representatives from all the Colleges in Bombay has been "provisionally" formed to expedite the work of the League. The personnel of the Executive Council is as follows:—

Mr. Babubhai Patel (Wil).
Mr. Dhirubhai Desai (Wil).
Mr. M A Hamid (Wil).
Miss K Master (Wil).
Miss A Dastur (Wil).
Miss M Masani (Elph).
Miss N Mehta (Elph).
Mr. C M Master (Elph).
Mr. S N Master (Elph).
Mr. N H Kotak (Elph).
Mr. Asoka Mehta (B U S E S).
Miss Paranjpe (G M C).
Miss Karandikar (G M C).
Mr. J G Parekh (G M C).
Miss C Rohatagi (G S M).
Mr. S C Banker (Syd).
Mr. Shanti Master (Syd).
Miss P Dubash (Law).
Mr. M L Dantwala (Law).
Mr. Dastur (Law).
Mr. M L Seth (R I S).
Mr. N R Unnadkat (R I S).

Every college should form a provisional College-Committee of its own, with the help of its representatives on the League, and start brisk enrolment of members.

Both the Executive Council and the College Committees will be replaced by elected bodies. as soon as sufficient members are enrolled.

HALF-ANNA FARES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle":

Sir,—The notice posted recently in the Tram cars in the above connection makes rather interesting reading. It is strange that the Tramway Company should have selected only certain areas for this concession and that too only during some selected hours.

The explanation with regard to the latter point may be that the Company does not wish to lose their office going clientele. If this is correct, what gain is the Company going to have with this new concession? If it is not a question of making more profit but only to give concessions to the travelling public the concession ought to be made applicable throughout the system.

From the notice it is clear that while some pasengers get the benefit others do not. A passenger can go in half anna from Dhobi Talao to Flora Fountain, or Pydhownie or Thakurdwar but to go a short distance say to Bori Bunder or Crawford Market has to pay one anna.

If the Company intends to make more money what they should do is to maintain a uniform half-anna direct adult fare throughout the system from any Station to the next and arrange to run special cars for carrying those short distance passengers without interfering with the already existing long distance Direct Cars.

The Company cannot expect to make additional revenue by giving concession to a few people during certain limited hours. While getting more half-anna passengers the company may be losing in the one anna traffic.

"SHAREHOLDER".

Belgaum.—There has been a steady and fairly distributed rain in the district which has so far reached 24 inches. The average annual rainfall of Belgaum is 45 inches. On account of the rains, scarcity of water in villages has been relieved.—A. P.

Pioneer In Reform

67th Anniversary Of Jagannath Sankersett

(BY "VIJAYA KUMARI.")

("VIJAYAKUMARI.")

"It will be admitted on all hands that the life of the late Hon'ble Jagannath Sankersett deserves to be written". Thus wrote Balkrishna Nilaji on the 1st Sept. 1867. With the possible exception of Mr. Pitale's life in Marathi—a work which will hold the field for many years to come—a work which will hold the field for many years to come—other attempts at a biographical sketch of the great man have failed to hand down to a future age what Sir Sydney Lee calls "the transmission of personality". The Life of Jaggannath Sankersett written in a fine bracy English style, so as to enable its readers to see Jaggannath Sankersett as " he actually lived and moved" and transmit enduringly the personality of the great Indian is, indeed, a desideratum.

Born on the 10th February 1803, Jaggannath Sankersett died on the 31st July 1865. A few days more and Bombay nay—the whole of Maharashtra, will celebrate the 67th death anniversary of one who during his life time occupied a unique place in the estimation of Government and his fellowmen.

DEVOTION TO PUBLIC WEAL.

In his time whether it be the educational field or the turbulent arena of politics or the thorny path of inter-communal relations or associations, Nana is always in the forefront. Possessing wealth and a keen resourcefulness of tact which conciliated the more militant elements in the society in which he then moved he rose to a position of power and eminence not my Machiavelliam tactics but purely on the strength of character and rectitude of purpose. One passion completely absorbed his life—the passion for following in the path where justice and the improvement of the condition of one's fellows seemed directly to guide. It is no exaggeration to say that "the life of Mr. Jagannath Sankersett was a history of native advancement in Bombay."

PERIOD OF TRANSITION.

For a proper understanding of the work which Nana did, it is essential to have a fairly clear idea of the times in which Nana lived. Politically, it was a period of transition. The Maratha power was on the decline and the English were gaining ascendancy in India. The political fabric was disturbed and the early years of Nana's life witnessed a social and political reconstruction in India. The mode of living was entirely different from what it is to-day. Sons obeyed their fathers where it is now the fashion to rebel. The religious outlook was not sceptical. Nana himself was an orthodox Hindu who daily performed with a clock-wise regularity the rites and ceremonies which the ancient religion (as he understood it) enjoined.

FIGHT AGAINST ILLITERACY.

Nana felt that the only way that could improve the lot of his follow-men and follow-women was by imparting education to the people. He recognised that education was the one weapon that could fight illiteracy and disease; squalor and dirt with which he found native Society then encircled. Nana realised then what the erudite members of the Hartogg Committee have realised that the "education of the girl is the education of the mother. The school education of each additional girl counts more towards the future than the school education of an additional boy. We are definitely of opinion that in the interest of the advance of Indian education as a whole priority should now be given to the claims of girls' education in every scheme of expnansion."

Mr. Jagganath took a prominent part in advancing girls' education. As Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, said: "The Bombay Native School Book and School Society, which sowed the first seeds of education in this town, was founded in 1822. In the foundation of this Society, Mr. Jaggannath's name was one of the most. In the very first report of that Society in 182 Mr. Jaggannath's name is on the list of the Managing Committee and one of the sub-committees of the Society. TTis Society was transformed into the Bombay Native Education Society in 1824 but Mr. Jaggannath was still at his post. From 1824 to 1840 when the Native Education Society handed over its charge to the Board of Education, Jaggannath Sankersett rendered continuous service and on every occassion on which a subscription is raised for the cause of education whether for the building of Schols or founding Elphinstone Professorships, Mr. Jaggannath Sankersett is one of the principal contributors.

Mr. Jaggannath Sankersett contributed to every movement that was set on foot to promote education. We have, therefore. continuous 40 years' service and much pecuniary aid from Mr. Jaggannath Sankersett to the cause of education. But this is not all. When the Students' Literary and Scientific Society first opened their Girls' Schools under strong opposition from the mass of the community, Mr. Jaggannath Sankersett was one of the first who gave the society a helping hand and cheered them on, and one of these schools is at present entirely supported by him. He has, moreover, supplied a great want felt about Girgaum by endowing a boys' English School there, and liberally supported the formation of a Library of Sanskrit literature. Such is the debt we owe to Mr. Jagannath Sankersett who was among the first who sowed the seeds of education and watched and nursed it to its present healthy growth. These services alone would entitle him to our great gratitude.

Such is our indebtedness to the great man, who, in the words of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, his colleague and friend, was "in all matters pertaining to courtesy, to the commemoration of public worth, philanthropy. to patriotism, to the relief of distress near and far off and to the advancement of the general improvement of this locality and its neighbourhood ever-ready go give most efficient aid both by the personal advocacy and liberal contributions."

It is idle to indulge in political hypotheticals—in the might-have-beens of history. It is enough for us to know that if we see around us to-day "the blare and blaze" of political, solial and economic life, it was the manifold activities of Nana that emitted the firsts sparks.

MEDICOS RESUME WALKING THE WARDS

BOMBAY, Monday.

The strike of over 300 students of the Gordhandas Sundardas Medical College, came to an end today and the students attended their classes and resumed hospital duties as usual in the morning.

As a result of the acting Dean's address to the students on Saturday afternoon, the students held a meeting at the Kamgar Maidan on Sunday and decided to call off the strike.

It appears that the Dean in his address satisfied the students that investigations was being made regarding the cause of the trouble—the alleged negligence treatment of one of their fellow students while he was an in-door patient in the K. E. M. Hospital.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES ARE BEST
RAVAL & Co.,
Bank Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

NUDISTS PARADE AT TRIMBAK

Procession Of Fakirs On Elephants Escorted By Cohort Of Silver Mace-Bearers

NASIK, Aug. 1.

The processions of naked fakirs took place in the early hours of this morning with great pomp and ceremony, and notwithstanding the large crowds that thronged the streets and gathered round the Pushavart Tank in which the Fakirs bathed everything passed off without a hitch.

For a week past, and though it has transformed the appearance of the countryside, everything being a lovely shade of green it has made the road to Trimbak a quagmire. But this did not damp the ardour of the devotees, and there has been a continuous stream of traffic bent on reaching Trimbak in time for the processions, which started at 4 and finished at 6 a.m.

15,000 PILGRIMS.

Trimbak is a small town of about 6,000 souls, but there were 10,000 15,000 pilgrims in addition this morning. But they took everything in good spirit. Fortunately the rain stopped last night, and weather wne fine while the processions lasted.

The Kushavart is a sacred tank about 120 feet square and has a masonry platform with steps leading into the water. On three sides of it are temples with an arched colonnade. This morning a tremendous din of human voices was raised by the surging mass of pilgrims awaiting anxiously, the arrival of the processions. There seemed to be representatives of all parts of India present, particularly the United Provinces and the Punjab, and they made a motley crowd in the blaze of the petrol lamps round the tank.

COHORT OF SILVER MACE-BEARERS.

Suddenly in the distance, one could hear the band and trumpets of the approaching procession, which consisted of Gosavis of the Nil Parvat and Niranjani Akhadas. They were headed by outriders and a cohort of silver mace-bearers. Next came the leading Mahants on elephants with silver *howdas* followed by their disciples, carrying their idol in a palanquin and the nude fakirs, who made a weird sight with their unkempt locks and bodies smeared with ashes.

The processionists then walked round the tank, the drums beating and the trumpets blowing, the leading Mahant, then took up his position near the central shrine where he offered worship, after which at a given signal the Mahant and his disciples plunged into the water calling out "Hur Mahadeo," the battle-cry of the Mahrattas.

SECOND PROCESSION.

The second procession, which consisted of representatives of the Nirbani and Attal Akhadas, then came on the scene and though not so large and imposing as the first, it showed quite as much enthusiasm.

The District Magistrate Mr. L. N. Brown was present throughout the proceedings and everything was carried out according to programme.—A. P.

HIGH COURT CANNOT INTERFERE

"Music Before Mosque" In E. Khandesh

BOMBAY, Monday.

Has the court any right to interfere with an executive order passed under the Police Act?

This point was raised before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanavaty in an revision application, made by Rahim Ali Abbas Ali and Amoodin Sheikh Hussein against the orders passed by the District Magistrate of East Khandesh in a Hindu-Muslim dispute regarding the Hindus' right to take a procession with music before a mosque, in Parola town.

BREACH OF AGREEMENT.

In 1909, the dispute was referred to arbitrators who suggested that the Hindu processions hould stop music within 20 yards of the mosque. This continued for some time, when this arrangement was challenged by the Hindus in a civil court. The suit was dismissed, and the decision was confirmed by the High Court in an appeal by the Moslems.

In 1931, the District Magistrate issued an order under section 44 of the District Police Act, allowing Hindu processions to go with music before the mosque at all times other than prayer time, the instruments to be used being specified by the District Superintendent of Police under section 48 of the same Act.

These orders were challenged by the petitioners.

Their lordships held that the orders being executive orders under the Police Act, the court could not interfere with them.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

The Nawab and Begum of Savanur, Mr. A.M. MacMillan and Miss MacMillan lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Sunday.

AFGHAN CONSUL LEAVES

Unexpected Departure Of A Popular Official

Mr. Ardeshir Edalji Bengali writes:—

Consular circles in Bombay have sustained a notable loss by the somewhat unexpected departure on the evening of July 22nd from Bombay of Mr. Salahuddin Saljuqi, the local Consul for Afghanistan. What with turbulant Afghans at constant feuds among themselves or British subjects and with the large volume of trade between Kabul and Bombay, the position of Afghan Consul in this city is by no means a "sinacure". Mr. Saljuqi managed it with consummate skill, and whatever disagreements occurred among the Afghan subjects resident in Bombay, they were rarely allowed to obtrude themselves upon the general public. With the closer friendly relations between Afghanistan and India, the appointment of men of judgment and tact like Mr. Saljuqi is most particularly to be welcomed. On all hands Mr. Saljuqi was voted a gentleman and scholar. Bombay has rarely seen a finer Persian and Arabic savant who was himself a poet and reeled off stanzas of Persian Philosopher-poets in seemingly endless succession.

The recent tragic death of a favourite child of Mr. Saljuqi had told on his health and he may not return to the familiar scenes of Malabar Hill. But his friends and admirers, of whom he has left a very large circle, will hope against hope that this genial and most successful representative of advancing Afghanistan may return again to India, if possible in a higher capacity to serve with equal ability and advantage the Governfent of his fatherland. A select number of his friends were at the Victoria Terminus to say good-bye to Mr. and Mrs. Saljuqi.

For the present the charge of the Consulate will be held by the Assistant of the absent Consul, Mr. Abdulla Khan.

CONSTRUCTIVE Economy!

SWADESHI CLOTH
DHOTIES, SAREES
MULLS, VOILS, POPLINS,
SHIRTINGS, Etc.
THE BEST INDIAN CLOTH

LAL MILLS FABRICS
Have Proved
O. K.
IN DURABILITY, UTILITY AND TEXTURE.

Indian Yarn, Indian Labour,
Indian Capital, Indian Management.

Apply for Samples & Rates:—
SALES DEPARTMENT

LAL MILLS AHMEDABAD.

Agents:—Messrs SHAH MOHANLAL CHOTALAL, Panch Kuwa, Kapad Bazar, AHMEDABAD
Messrs C. PATWA & Co., BEZWADA.

PILGRIM SPECIAL TRAIN
(2nd and 3rd CLASS)
For 4332 Miles
TO
PLACES OF PILGRIMAGE
viz:
DAKORE, UJJAIN, NATHDWARA, MUTTRA, HARDWAR, AJODHYA, ALLAHABAD, BENARES GAYA, CALCUTTA, PURI, NASIK, etc. WILL RUN AND LEAVE Bombay on 14th August, Ahmedabad on 15th August returning in 5 weeks' time.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES
(1) Janmashtami at Muttra.
(2) Bath at Hardwar on Amavasya.
(3) Do. in the Ganges on day of Eclipse.
(4) Do. at Nasik in Simhast.

REDUCED RAILWAY FARES, viz.

	II CLASS.
From BOMBAY	136. 1. 0
From AHMEDABAD	138. 9. 0
	III CLASS
From BOMBAY	67. 10. 0
From AHMEDABAD	68. 14 0

CATERING ON TRAIN

Apply at once to Season Ticket Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Church Gate Street, Bombay or to Station Masters concerned to AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT AS THERE IS HEAVY BOOKING ALREADY FOR THIS SPECIAL TRAIN

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office.
General Offices,
Bombay, 29th July, 1932

Coming From 6th Aug.
GRANDEST DRAMA OF STAGE SUCCESS ON THE SCREEN IN HINDI
CHATRA-BAKAVALI
WITH
KAJJAN, NISSAR & Others
GLOBE TALKIES

Dr. N. L. BURMAN
HYDROCELE EXPERT.
(Balaji Road Surat)
RADICALLY CURES
HYDROCELE
Without Operation
In 15 minutes at one sitting Will be seen in BOMBAY
On dates:—
2nd August to 9th August
Consultation Fee Rs. 5/-
Time 9 to 12 and 4 to 6 p.m.
Address:—
Hararwala Bldg.
Golpitha, BOMBAY 4.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE

Dr. Kitchlew Withdraws

NEW DELHI, Aug. 1.

Dr. Kitchlew, senior Defence Counsel in the Delhi "Conspiracy" case, withdrew from the case to-day. Warm tributes were paid to him by the Court and the prosecution to which he made a suitable reply.

It is understood that Mr. Pearlal Sharma, the Meerut advocate, succeeds Dr. Kitchlew. Dr. Kitchlew has issued an appeal specially to Sikhs and Musulmans of the Punjab to maintain communal harmony and not disturb it by threats and counterthreats.—A. P.

Political Department Changes

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

Sir Leonard Reynolds, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioer, Ajmer-Merwara, will proceed on leave in October pending retirement, and Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. D. Ogilvie, at present Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, will succeed him.

Mr. B. J. Glancy, at present officiating Political Secretary to the Government of India succeeds Col. Ogilvie as Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

Lieut.-Col. J. L. Weir, at present Political Officer in Sikkim, will be appointed as Resident in Baroda in November next, vice Mr. Lothian, who will resume charge of his appointment as Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

Mr. F. Williamson, at present on leave, succeeds Col. Weir as Political Officer in Sikkim.

Lieut.-Col. H R Pritchard, Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, will proceed on leave in November, and Lieutenant-Col. D. M. Field, at present on leave in the United Kingdom, will succeed him.—A. P.

NEW OIL RAMP?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Having entered into a successful pact at Paris against Russia the British Oil magnates are losing no time in pushing their claims at Ottawa.

Meanwhile the Burmah-British interests are getting scared at the introduction of Russian oil products in India and are likely once again to knock at the Tariff-door from which they have precipitately fled sometime back.

Now that Burmah separation is in the air is not India entitled to say that she has no preservative interest in the Burmese industry which is only technically national and at least that any question of preferential treatment should not precede the 'Separation problem?'

Further it is not an infant industry to need protection or preferential treatment. These many years it has been paying very fat dividends without caring for the interests of the consumer in India where he has been paying far more for his petrol than has any one else in the whole world.

The public is interested in cheap petrol and should guard against any backstairs-method of preference or tariff.—Yours, etc.,

ONE INTERESTED

Bombay, July 28

Rajputana "Political Agitators" On Trial

15 Police And C. I. D. Officers Of States As Prosecution Witnesses

REVELATIONS IN BIKANER "SEDITION & CONSPIRACY" CASE

(From A Correspondent)

BIKANER, July 29.

During the last fortnight 32 more prosecution witnesses were examined in the Bikaner Sedition and Conspiracy case. These witnesses bring the total number of prosecution witnesses who have so far been examined in the case up to this date to 126. Nearly half of these newly examined witnesses belong either to the Criminal Intelligence and Police Departments or to various other departments of Bikaner and other Rajputana States.

Mr. Madho Prasad Nagar, Inspector C.I.D., Ajmer said that the dismissal of Chiddan Lal Sharma, a clerk in the office of the A.G.G. in Rajputana, took place in his presence. Chiddan Lal was dismissed because the information he typed in the office in his official capacity leaked out through him.

INCITING "NO-TAX"

Mr. Ignatius David Loyal, Inspector C.I.D. Bharatpur related to the Court Mr. Deshraj's previous history and described his political activities regarding the Bharatpur and other Rajputana States. He further informed the Court that Mr. Deshraj's name was being kept in the Police register in the list "Political Suspected Class A" and that he was being specially watched by the Police. In 1928 Mr. Deshraj celebrated the Surajmal Anniversary in the Bharatpur State and delivered a highly seditious speech in the anniversary, for which he was prosecuted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. Thereafter he joined "The Jatveer" a Hindu weekly of Agra from whence sometime after he proceeded to Ajmer and accepted service in the Rajasthan Sandesh there. Mr. Deshraj also attended the Rajputana Provincial Political Conference at Pushkar. In November last he began to tour Jaipur and Bikaner states. In many parts of Jaipur State, such as Tonrawati and Shekhawati, he advised the people not to pay land revenue to the Government as Swaraj was going to be established very soon.

"SEDITIOUS LEAFLETS"

The evidence given by Mr. Baldeva Ram Jat, Superintendent of Police, Jodhpur mainly contained the previous history and descriptions of political activities of Messrs. B.S. Pathik, Jaya Narain Vyas, Anand Raj Surana and Baba Narsingh Dass. About Mr. Jaya Narayan Vyas the witness said that Mr. Vyas had been printing and publishing seditious literature and leaflets against the Marwar State since 1920—21 and that Mr. Vyas was prosecuted under section 124A, I.P.C. in Jodhpur in 1930 and was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment but was released after the signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement at Delhi. About Mr. Narsingh Dass the witness informed the Court that he was a leading member of the Ajmer Congress Committee and that he held extremely revolutionary ideas with regard to the Indian States.

SEVA SANGH FOUNDED

The witness while describing at length the political activities of Mr. B.S. Pathik of Bijolia fame further said that Mr. Pathik was a subject of Udaipur State and that he founded in 1921—22 a society named "The Rajasthan Seva Sangh" in Ajmer to carry on vigorous political agitation against the States of Rajputana. In 1922 he spread sedition in the Bhils of Sirohi and Udaipur States. This agitation took such a serious turn in the course of time that there was bloodshed in several parts of those States. After that Mr. Pathik began to publish "The Tarun Rajasthan" a Hindi weekly at Ajmer. Mr. Pathik and his colleagues, Messrs. R.N. Chaudhary, Jaya Narain Vyas and Narsingh Dass, further instigated the people of Bijolia (Mewar) and incited them not to pay land-revenue as a result of which the Authorities had to face a very critical and delicate situation. In connection with this agitation Mr. Pathik was prosecuted in the Udaipur State and was sentenced to a very long term of imprisonment.

SWARAJ FUND ECHO

Mr. Vijaya Narain Purohit, Superintendent, C.I.D. Jaipur while tendering evidence before the court said that he knew Messrs. Arjun Lal Sethi, R.N. Chaudhary and Narsingh Deo Saraswati, as also their history and political activities. The witness was the Supdt. of C.I.D. in Jaipur State and as such his duty was to watch the political suspects and their activities. About Mr. Narsingh Deo Saraswati the witness said that Mr. Saraswati did a considerable amount of work in 1921 in connection with the collection of money for the Congress the Khilafat Committee and the Swaraj Fund. But after that movement he had ceased to be a political worker. Now he was a preacher of Khaddar and was residing in the city of Jaipur.

About M. R. N. Chaudhary and his activities the witness said that Mr. Chaudhary was a subject of the Jaipur State and that he was deported several years ago from the state on account of his inciting the Jats of Sikar territory (Jaipur State) against the Government of Jaipur. Mr. Chaudhary, however, disobeyed the deportation order in 1926 as result of which he was prosecuted and sentenced to six months5 imprisonment. After his release from the Jaipur Jail he went to Ajmer and began to do his usual work of political agitation against the Rajputana States. The witness further said that Mr. Chaudhary was a political leader and that he was taking prominent part in the Congress agitation and the activities of the Indian States Peoples Conference.

MR. SETHI'S ACTIVITIES.

As regards Mr. Arjunlal Sethi the witness said that the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Rajputana States Peoples Conference was held at Phulera (Jaipur) on the 24th February 1929. That meeting was attended by Messrs. Arjun Lal Sethi, J.P. Begarhotta and several others, and Mr. Begarhotta was elected in the meeting as the Secretary of the Rajputana States Peoples Conference. The witness further said that Mr. Arjun Lal Sethi was a subject of the Jaipur State and that he was educated in the same State. After passing the B.A. examination Mr. Sethi started a Jain School in Jaipur. The School and its premises were, however, searched in connection with the Kotah Murder Affair (Benares Conspiracy Case). Mr. Sethi was then arrested in Wardha. He was subsequently interned in Jaipur for 5 years. He was a political man and was also taking part in the activities of the Indian States Peoples Conference.

Some more light was thrown by the remaining prosecution witnesses on various other aspects of the case. The accused are not participating in the trial.

TOWN HALL
3rd AUGUST,
9-30 P.M.
ARCTIC BALL
present in
CABARET
BEAUTY COMPETITION
THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB
10
BOMBAY THRILLER GIRLS
trained by
MISS JUNE CARLYLE
Judging of Finalists
"ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY"
Music by
KEN MAC'S BOHEMIAN DANCE BAND
ADMISSION TICKETS Rs. 5 including tax.
A plan of the tables in the Hall is on view at S. Rose & Co.—Tables will be reserved on a booking fee of Re. 1.

OPPORTUNITIES IN SUGAR
KNOW THESE IN THE JULY SPECIAL ISSUE OF
INDUSTRY
AND EMPLOY YOURSELF IN NEW EARNING WAY
INDUSTRY
is the only magazine in India which carried messages of prosperity to 20,000 homes every month for 21 years. Induce your prosperity by asking for a free sample copy
Manager,
INDUSTRY
22, R. G. Kar Road,
CALCUTTA.
INDUSTRY OPENS OUT AVENUES OF HONOURABLE, INDEPENDENT EMPLOYMENT.

"LIVE AND LET LIVE"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I read last week that the Western India Football Association had prosecuted 28 people for sleeping in the stands. Presumably these people were down and out and were taking shelter from the weather. No comment has appeared regarding this prosecution. Personally I would rather have expected to see an announcement that the W. I. F. A. intended to do something for such people in the way of charity matches, etc. In these hard times the motto "Live and let Live" is an excellent one even for sporting Associations such as the W. I. F. A.—Yours, etc.,

J. P. S.

Bombay, July 29.

PALLAN CUP

BOMBAY, Monday.

A correspondent writes:—

A well attended meeting of South Indians under the joint auspices of the Malabar Star Badminton Club and the Mahim Sports Club was held on Sunday, July 31, at 8-30 a.m., at Block No. 8, Abdul Sattar building, Mahim, to concert measures to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. P. K. Menon among the South Indians in Bombay. Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer presided. After the condolence resolution moved from the chair, was passed, the meeting resolved to institute a Badminton Fives League Cup to be called the "Pallan Cup". A Committee of seven members with Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer as president and Mr. G. K. Subramaniam as Secretary, was formed to collect funds, donations and do the needful in the matter.

FILTHY flies carry germs of deadly diseases! It has been proved that flies spread scarlet fever, infantile diarrhea, typhoid fever, and other fatal diseases. Death may come into your home on the wings of flies. Kill them quickly, before they kill you.]

Flit kills flies, mosquitoes, fleas, ants, moths, bed bugs, roaches and their eggs. Flit spray is deadly to insects but harmless to people. Easy to use. Does not stain. Do not confuse Flit with other insecticides.

Look for the soldier on the yellow can with the black band

Spray
FLIT
REG. TRADE MARK

For your protection, Flit is sold only in sealed cans.

Sole Distributors:
HERBERT SON & Co., Ltd. Post Office Box 431. Bombay

Let Body and Brain Workers
Take from To-day

ZANDU
Draksh-Asava

Delicious
&
Best

Body and Brain Refresher

The Premier Indian Pictorial Weekly.

The Hindu.
(ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY)

(PUBLISHED ON SUNDAYS)

For Instruction and Entertainment

Regular Features
Topical Pictures
Short Stories & Sketches
Contributions by eminent writers
Up-to-date News of the World

Subscribe for a copy to-day

		Per month	Per Annum
Rates of Subscription:	Inland	Re. 1	Rs. 12
	Foreign	Rs 1-12	Rs. 21

Apply to—MANAGER, The HINDU, 100 Mount Road, MADRAS.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN GERMANY

WILL CLASS INTERESTS TRIUMPH ?

(BY "WAYFARER.")

There is certainly nothing 'dramatic' about the apparently abrupt exit of Chancellor Bruening on the stage of German politics, not, at any rate, in the sense of a surprise for which the world was not prepared through a series of events leading up to the present situation.

THE LAST STRAW.

For one thing, the choice of his Cabinet's resignation was not forced on Bruening but was deliberately taken by the great German statesman whose personality always rose above the ranks of political careerists. It speaks highly of the man that he never hesitated a moment in walking out of office with the single historic portmanteau that contains all the worldly belongings of this simple man the moment he recognised the impossibility of his position. He stepped out when he discovered that another compromise would prove one too many on top of all the sins of commission and omission of which he had had the undeserved misfortune to be accused by both his friends and opponents alike in the difficult times through which he steered the destinies of the Republic. His regime seemed dictatorial inevitably and became unpopular: circumstances conspired to give it this aspect. He was as patient as he was wise and sustained himself in the midst of great calamities in the ultimate hope of saving both his country and his dear soul and he bowed his head to his fate when he was convinced that he could save neither.

JUNKERS' TRIUMPH?

The breaking-point was reached long ago and Bruening's fall merely marks the final and spectacular triumph of the forces against which he struggled so heroically. Germany to-day falls in line with several other modern states which appear to be in the grip of dominant class interests against the whole background of politico-economic national life. True Germany's nationalism such as hoists tinsel patriots like Hitler into spectacular popularity and power is essentially defensive. But is not even this nationalism that expresses what would appear to be a long-suffering nation's despair and will-to-live a camouflage behind which the fundamental class-interests operate in self-aggrandisement? Is it not a fact that the immediate, alleged cause of Bruening's difference of opinion with von Hindenburg was the former's "Siedlungs" programme and that it actually formed a strong plank in the Hitlerean programme before? The Junkers of East Prussia as well as the heroes of the Reichwehr may well see Red in this proposal but not the man who is reported to have cultivated a solicitude for Hitler on purely democratic grounds: and Hindenburg is that man.

FRANCE WINS

The fact remains that both Bruening and General von Groener were broken on the wheel of the collective interests of German Junkers, big industrialists, the Reichwehr and their hirelings in and out of the Reich. It was the famous von Groener who, since the drafting of the Weimar Constitution, had kept the army in leash till steadily his power was broken despite all the achievements of his interesting career. This development in German politics cannot but confirm the French accusations and fears regarding the German militarists' dark designs and determination to repudiate all obligations imposed on their nation. The French attitude may be wrong and aggressive; the conflict of class or party interests may not be the direct outcome of any international situation. And, after all, France has good reasons to be pleased that the new situation creates a powerful bulwark in Europe against the Reds of Soviet Russia. From this viewpoint, indeed, the Papen regime ought to be popular with France and other European states. Paradoxically enough, this combination and ascension to power of Germany's capitalists and militarists is clearly a French gain . . . .

NEW CLASSIFICATION.

News is being received, since the writing of this article, of further devolopment in the internal German situation which Reuter has summed up as Von Papen's 'big stick policy' in Prussia proving successful. It looks as though Otto Braun's back were broken with that policy and that German constitutionalism were decently buried by the militarists and their allies. It looks as though Hitlerism has triumphed ultimately in Germany without Hitler, however, taking a hand in this programme of a 'Putsch' and it is interesting to note that Hitler's leadership was weakened much earlier. Germany has gone fascist overnight and in this inevitable process the 17 political parties in the Reichstag are routed into two, namely, the fascists representing the Reich Government and the Socialist-Centrist group. The drive is launched by the former which seeks to fight and eliminate every influence of anti-fascist tendency in the bureaucratic ranks and the onslaughts of which threatens all that the post-Armistice patient years might have achieved. It is futile, then, to expect that the forthcoming election might affect the present strongman regime in any way at all. Fascism has already settled the issue.

WHERE FRANCE KEEPS HER GOLD

Steel Fortress Underneath A Lake

BEAUTY AND CHARM OF YELLOW METAL

LONDON, (By Mail.)

According to the latest available figures, the gold reserve of the Bank of France amounts to £656,797,064, against a note issue of £645,339,640.

Who, reading such a statement as the above, can picture in gold the mounting treasure hoard of France?

Does it convey anything to the average mind to speak of a hundred million pounds worth of gold—real gold—fifty millions, nay, we will say, even one million?

Are we not, in this age of paper, of credit, entitled to be just a little incredulous when confronted by these gigantic figures

The Hon. Fenella Trefusis, writing in the "Daily Telegraph": says.

I suppose that I too, had thought of this gold as fabulous, until I was given the opportunity to inspect the Bank of France quite recently.

BENEATH A LAKE.

Now, I have actually seen the gold an experience for which in my heart I had longed.

This gold is no fiction. Deep down beneath Paris, beneath a vast subterranean lake, in a steel cavern that would defy the aerial bombs and "Big Berthas" of a modern siege army, it lies in ordered rows.

It glitters, it is gold, solid, hundreds of millions of pounds of it. Except for that breath-taking gleam, it might be bales of merchandise in a dock warehouse.

But the most incredible thing of all is the great underground fortress in which the gold hoard is guarded. For three years workmen blasted and mined the solid rock until a space of 2.1/2 acres was made clear to house this great steel city.

Above it is a layer of 36 feet of water and rock. Its roof is supported by 750 concrete pillars; its walls are 20 feet thick. An army of 2,000 employees could live in this fastness without discomfort for a period of three months.

The garrison would be fed from its own electric kitchen; it would breathe air electrically pumped and heated, and as pure as that of the world outside. This citadel in the very kernel of Paris—it is not very far from the Palais Royal—would be as impervious to siege artillery, air raids, civil riots or criminal attack as Mont Blank itself.

The privileged visitor, under escort, drops in an elevator three floors, then enters an armoured electric car, which by the intervention of secret machinery is permitted to pierce the massive steel walls of the fortress.

FORTRESS OF STEEL.

It displaces, in doing so, a plug of steel, weighing some forty tons. A tramp down long corridors, after passing through the great steel doors, took us, to the main room, with its hundreds of pillars. Here the clerks will eat and sleep in time of crisis. The kitchens and the plant were there for our inspection.

I had feared all through that the sight of the gold would somehow or other be denied us. It nearly was. For the director who conducted us over intimated, with apologies, that as there was no incoming gold on that particular day, the key of the gold vault was not immediately available. Did we think it, after all, worth while?

We gathered that the key was in the possession of a certain official who was at lunch. Naturally we elected to await his return, and, to our great relief it was not long delayed.

At last we were in the gold vault. To me it suggested at first a rather old-fashioned library.

SIGHT OF THE GOLD.

It was divided into long corridors by ceiling high cases, all of them protected by white-enamelled wire netting. Each case was locked, and each was full of gold.

The guardian of the treasure opened one case and took out what appeared to be a brick. I noticed then that all the cases were full of bricks, gold bricks, of between twelve and fourteen pounds. This one was of Rand gold—the reddest gold there is. Like all the others, it was marked with the name of the gold refiners (in England, Rothschild's) and the assayer's name and the exact weight. Every brick had a chip cut from a corner to test the quality, and every compartment full of bricks had its own miniature brick made from the cut-off corners.

"These bricks, or rather ingots, have lately been arriving at the rate of 2,000 a day," the director told us, "and only by using all that part of the vault intended originally for documents have we been able to house them. The utmost that can be accommodated is 60,000."

He seemed depressed. I noticed that space was getting short. "This stream of gold is ruinous," said he, "but what can one do "

I had never realised before the sheer beauty of gold. There was boundless opportunity here to appreciate it. One's eye met vista after vista of gold.

CHARM OF GOLD.

Could there, one wondered, be a more beautiful decoration? In bulk it has a charm, a loveliness' that no other substance possesses, a warmth of colouring that gives an illusion that it is actually exuding light. Were we suddenly plunged in darkness, we imagined that a soft glow from all round would have illuminated us. It was a wrench to leave.

But the tour was not yet over. We were presently taken upstairs, where the Governor of the Bank of France very kindly showed us over his private apartments Here was beauty of a vastly different order. For the Bank buildings incorporate part of the old Hotel de Toulouse, which had been the magnificent mansion of the Comte de Toulouse and at one time the home of the Princesse de Lamballe.

In these apartments, among wonderful boiseries, is the largest Fragonard in the world. It was too large and too delicately painted to be sent to London for the French Exhibition. There are also to be seen two Bouchers, a Nattier, and some fine tapestrise.

On the same floor is De Cotte's famous "Galerie Doree." Its priceless gilded wood-carvings and classical pictures owe their miraculous escape during the Revolution to some loyal workman, who draped thick paper over the walls and saved it from the wanton destruction of the mob.

But even the Galerie Doree seemed faded that day to eyes that had feasted themselves on real gold.

JAVA AND SUMATRA

Parsi Traveller's Impressions

The rapid progress of Java and Sumatra during the last few years was described by Mr. R. K. Nariman, in an interview to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle".

Mr. R. K. Nariman, who is a brother of the well-known scholar Mr. G. K. Nariman, was invited by the Dutch Government to visit Java and Sumatra which form part of the Dutch East Indies archipelego in the Indian Ocean, between India and Australia. Mr. Nariman expressed his gratitude to the Dutch Government for the facilities they offered him to study the conditions in Java and Sumatra during the three months he was there.

RADIO AND PLANE SERVICES

Giving his impressions of his visit, Mr Nariman said that there was a very good radio service between the Dutch Indies and Japan, and also telephone service with America and Holland. It would be a good thing if the radio telegram service was extended to India. There was also very good aero-plane service for internal communication as well as with Holland.

Speaking about Java, Mr. Nariman said the principal industries were sugar, rice, tea, coffee, cinchona, tin and petroleum oil. There were a fairly good number of Indians, especially Multanis dealing in silk and curios, sugar and steel trunks. The agriculture was very well advanced, which was due to the excellent irrigation system. The work is done by a peculiar system, all the people in a particular area being required to contribute their labour. Java had very good harbours, and the greater part of traffic was by coastal ships, so much so that the railways were suffering by their competition.

SUMATRA.

Describing the conditions in Sumatra, Mr. Nariman said the principal industries were rubber, tea, oil, coffee, cocoa, betel-nuts, and cocoanuts. There were very few Indians and they were mostly employed on the tea, coffee and rubber estates which were practically all under foreign capitalists. There was excellent irrigation which they were now extending to the forests of oil-palms which were being cut down.

Owing to trade depression, some of the estates were closing down, and the Japanese labourers working on them were being helped by the Dutch Government to form agricultural settlements on the land supplied free to them.

UNDEVELOPED COUNTRY

Fifty years ago, Sumatra was an undeveloped country, inhabited by savages. Its progress was mostly within recent years. A lot of money was spent on roads. The Government paid a good amount of attention to the development of the fisheries also. All along the coast they had fishery-pans, much like the salt pans at Bassein, near Bombay. The foreign vested interests in Java and Sumatra controlled the trade in sugar and oil, the rubber estates and the oil refineries.

CAFIASPIRIN
is untouched by hand

until you yourself open the package. The hygienically filled, airtight tube always contains tablets in perfect condition, which disintegrate quickly and completely in water.

To keep fit is a difficult matter in the tropics, and 'CAFIASPIRIN' has been specially designed to meet your needs. It not only relieves pain definitely and promptly, but also invigorates both body and mind.

'CAFIASPIRIN' wins many new friends every day. Won't you be one of them

The Special Aspirin for the Tropics

A unique SOAP for toilet hygienic and antiseptic purposes, containing Neem oil in its purest form.

MARGOSOAP

It is pleasant in your bath and toilet and is unsurpassed in its antiseptic and cleansing properties. Physicians use it in all skin affections.

AVOID WORTHLESS IMITATIONS

CALCUTTA CHEMICAL CO., LTD.
BALLYGUNGE - - - CALCUTTA
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
297, Bellasis Road, BYCULLA.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
Head Office:—National Insurance Building,
7, Council House Street, CALCUTTA.

New Policies Issued in 1931 for over ...	Rs.	1,32,33,000
Showing an increase over the New Business figure for 1930 of		16.54 p.c.
Claims paid up to end of 1931 over ..	Rs.	90,00,000
Invested Funds amount to over	Rs.	1,75,00,000

LOW RATES
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
NEW TABLES
NEW BENEFITS.

For particulars & Agencies please write to;
Branch Secretary, Alice Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay.
R. G. DAS & CO.,
Managers.

FIRE and ACCIDENT RISKS
covered by
NATIONAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
NATIONAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
7, Council House Street, Calcutta.
For particulars & Agencies please write to:—
M. P. GOCULDAS & CO., 23, Yusuf Bldg., Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.
R. G. DAS & CO., Managers.

Assam Labour Conditions Approximate To Slavery

900 Tea Gardens And Yet Not A Single Union To Protect Their Interests

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER ON TEA DISTRICTS EMIGRANT LABOUR BILL

The Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, has addressed the following letter to the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence (Labour Office), Bombay, regarding the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Bill:—

I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to send their views with reference of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Bill referred to in your letter of the 30th May, 1932, No. 1722.

My Committee welcome the announcement by the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Bhore of the acceptance by Government of the three cardinal principles which should govern such emigration: (1) removal of restrictions on and impediments to the free movement of labour; (2) power to exercise control over the forwarding or the recruitment of labour to Assam or both; and (3) right of repatriation.

DEGRADING CONDITIONS.

The difference between a law of this character in present times, and laws which governed emigration in the past, should be, in the opinion of my Committee, that while in the past the restrictions were against labour, the restrictions, if any, should in future be against employers. In the past legislation regarding labour in Assam had a good deal of abuses connected with it and well-informed and impartial critics have referred to labour conditions on tea plantations as prevailing even at present as being so degrading as to approximate to slavery. One can well imagine therefore, what must have been those conditions when it was considered criminal on the part of labourers to break their contract and go away. In the year 1927, a delegation consisting of Messrs. Purcell and Hallsworth, sent up the British Trade Union Congress, made the following comment:

"Our view is that, despite all that has been written, the tea gardens of Assam are virtually slave plantations, and that in Assan tea the sweat, hunger and despair of a million Indians enter year by year."

WHERE THE BILL FAILED.

While the Bill has tried to meet the demands of modern times for better conditions to some extent, specially as put forward by the Royal Commission on Labour. It has failed to provide for a guarantee of a reasonable standard of life and work to the labourers during the years of their stay in the gardens. The important questions of hygiene and sanitation have been left almost untouched. It is a surprising thing to read that while there are about 900 tea gardens in Assam, there is not a single Labour Organisation to protect the interests of the labourers. This condition may well be contrasted with the conditions prevailing in the much-abused cotton industry, for instance, where there are several well-organised and systematically conducted trade unions and there is such a vigilant watch kept both by the leaders of Labour and by Government.

AMENITIES FOR LABOUR.

The reason for this, absence of trade unions must be sought in the rule that the outside public has no right of access to the labour lines. While the tea planters spend enormous amounts of money in their recruiting campaign for securing labour, they overlook one factor which will, without all this expenditure, secure to them good labour viz. satisfactory wages and satisfactory conditions of life. There have been provisions for schools supply of water, arrangement of hospitals, maintenance of the estates and lines in a fair and sanitary condition, etc. in the Labour Code of Malaya, as well as in Ceylon, and there is no reason why, while Government are drafting a new legislation for Labour on tea plantations, they should not make it as comprehensive as possible.

PLEA FOR INDIAN CONTROLLERS.

My Committee would not go so far as to say that both the Controller and the Deputy Controller of emigrant Labour should be parties nominated by the Trade Union Congress, but they would beg to suggest strongly, in conclusion, that both of them should be Indians with experience of work for labour and known for their sympathies with the labouring classes. Non-Indians cannot, by the very nature of things, understand the life and the problems and social conditions of these tea labourers, whose interests they will be expected to guard, and if they are not cognisant of these conditions, it is but natural that they will not be able to do any good work.

Furthermore, the Controller must be given wide powers to decide questions connected with repatriation. Provision to this end must be made in the Bill. Repatriation must be conceived in a broad spirit, and in cases where labourers are not able to return to their native places for reason of want of funds for the return journey, the Officer must be enabled to make necessary arrangements.

BOMBAY CENTRAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND

Report Of Trustees

The report of the Trustees of the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund regarding the operations of the Fund from January 1929 to March 1932, is issued, from which the following extracts are gleaned:—

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund, held on 18th January, 1929, under the Presidentship of Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"Resolved that the Executive Committee of the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund be, and is, hereby dissolved and the management of the balance of the said Fund, as shown in the account, be dealt with as under:—

"This balance from to-day shall be vested in the undermentioned five gentlemen, who have agreed to act as Trustees for the same. The said Trustees shall disburse the amounts earmarked already by the Executive Committee as stated in the Report, shall meet the current expenses of the staff, printing of the Report, etc., shall receive the outstandings due to the Fund and shall remit the surplus balance at such period as they may decide to the Indian People's Famine Trust, in accordance with the arrangement made by the Executive Committee of this Fund with the Trustees of the Indian People's Famine Trust: —Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt: Mr. J G Ridland; Mr. Ebrahim G Currimbhoy; Mr. Furrokh E Bharuch and Mr. J K Mehta."

The balance referred to in the above resolution, viz, the balance shown in the audited statement of accounts appended to the Report of the Executive Committee of the Fund presented to the General Meeting, amounted to Rs. 1,98,239-3-10 1/2. This balance was augmented by refunds from time to time of unspent balances of the donations made by the Fund, some of which are mentioned below:

1. Unspent balance of the allotment made for reconstruction work in Ahmedabad District, Rs. 35.788-2-0; 2. Unspent balance of the allotment made for cheap grain shops at Sind through Prof. N R Malkhani, Rs. 13,938-14-8; 3. Unspent balance of the allotment made for reconstruction of buildings in Kaira District through Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Rs. 9.400-5-6.

Besides, there were small amounts of refunds of unspent balances, which are mentioned in detail in the Statement of Accounts, annexed to this Report.

A sum of Rs. 1,60,500, out of the balance of Rs. 1,98,239-3-10-1/2 was earmarked for certain specific expenditure, details of which are given below:—

1. For reconstruction of Dharamshalas, Public Libraries, etc., Rs. 30,500-0-0; 2. For reconstruction of Antyaja Wells, Rs. 30,000-0-0; 3. For reconstruction of Village Wells Rs. 1,00,000-0-0. Total Rs. 1,60,500-0-0

DHARAMSHALAS, ETC.

An amount of Rs. 40,000 was spent for Dharamshalas, though the amount earmarked by the Executive Committee for this purpose was only Rs. 30,500. The original grant made by the Executive Committee for this work was on the basis of a statement of probable expenditure (together with a list of dilapidated buildings deserving help) submitted by Mr A V Thakkar aggregating Rs. 75,000 But from this allotment the Executive Committee had made direct contributions for reconstructions of public schools and Dharamshalas to the extent of Rs. 13,500. As these were not part of the estimate originally submitted by Mr. A V Thakker, he subsequently approached the Trustees that a corresponding increase might be made in the balance allotted for this work. The Trustees agreed to this and increased the amount available for Dharamshalas by Rs. 13,500. Thus against a total allotment of Rs 44,000 for this work, Rs. 40,000 have been spent.

Relief was granted to 238 institutions, distributed in as many villages, covering the districts of Kaira, Kadi, Baroda, Ahmedabad Panch Mahals and some Native States.

ANTYAJA WELLS.

Out of the earmarked balance of Rs. 30,000 for reconstruction and repairs to wells for the depressed classes, a sum of Rs. 20,000 has been spent. As many as 131 wells have received assistance.

VILLAGE (DRINKING) WELLS.

Assistance has been given in the reconstruction of 87 wells, distributed in as many villages, belonging to the districts of Kaira, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Kadi, Pach Mahals and some parts of Native States.

On behalf of the local Flood Relief Fund, the President of the Idar State Council approached the Trustees for a grant for repairs of wells, damaged in floods in the Idar State. At the suggestion of the Trustees Mr. Thakkar was kind enough to go personally to the Idar State, and after inspecting the flood relief operations there, sent a report to the Trustees recommending a grant for this purpose. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned for the wells in Idar State.

SIND FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

To relieve the distress consequent upon the floods in Sind, in the year 1929, a fund was formed under the Presidentship of the Governor of Bombay. A request was made on behalf of this Fund that the Trustees should divert a part of the balance with them towards this Fund. As, however, the balance was returnable to the Indian People's Famine Trust, the Trustees advised the authorities of this Fund to approach the Indian People's Famine Trust. Subsequently instructions were received from the Famine Trust, permitting the diversion of a sum of Rs. 25,000 and accordingly the sum was handed over to the Fund.

Under the terms of the resolution above referred to the surplus balance, after meeting the commitments of the Fund, is to be remitted to the Indian People's Famine Trust. The Trustees have in all from time to time, remitted to the Famine Trust a sum of Rs. 1,19,000 over and above the sum of Rs. 25,000 transferred to the Sind Flood Relief Fund. Thus out of the total contribution of Rs. 3,00,000 received from the Famine Trust, a sum of Rs. 1,44,000 has been returned.

The work of the fund was mainly carried through Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society.

B C F RELIEF FUND DISSOLVED.

The following resolution was passed by the Trustees on 4th March 1932:—

"Resolved that the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund be, and is, hereby dissolved and the balance of the Fund be vested in Mr. J K Mehta who will after defraying the expenses in connection with the printing of the Report of the Trustees and other incidental expenses remit the surplus to the Indian Peoples Famine Trust.'

CATARACT

No matter ripe or unripe, no matter how long and what causes. Cure is guaranteed without operation. Particulars free. Apply:—Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 23/2B, Durgacharan Mookerji Street, Calcutta.

REWARD of Rs. 500

MAHATMA PRADATIA MIRACULOUS HERB

The mere sight of it cures at once serious scorpion bites and the bites of hornets and bees also. Cures lakhs of sufferers and keeps it for hundreds of years and its efficiency is unaffected. Price Re. 1 per root. Reward of Rs. 500 if proved fallible B. Brij Nandan Sahai, B.A., B.L. Advocate, Patna High Court writes:—"It can be used for curing hundreds. It is an innocent herb and deserves public patronage."

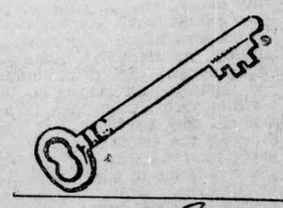
AKHIL KISHORE RAM. No. 22 P. O. Matriarat. GAYA.

THE MISSING LETTER COMPETITION

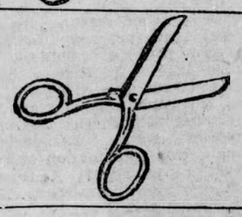
FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,200 | SECOND PRIZE Rs. 200 | THIRD PRIZE Rs. 100

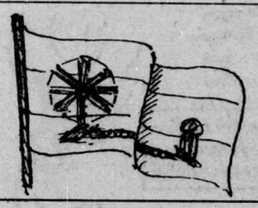
And Twenty Consolation Prizes

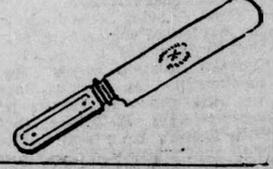
Here is a simple and yet intelligent and interesting competition. Act now and you may win Rs. 1,200 for annas EIGHT only. You have merely to find out what each picture represents


1 ...nowledge

9 ...are


2 ...ympathy


10 ...light


3 ...indness

11 ...ough

4 ...ale

12 ...andy

5 ...ire

13 ...neeze

6 ...atter

14 ...usky

7 ...izard

15 ...aper

8 ...avour

16 ...ase

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

RULES AND CONDITIONS

1. **16 words are given with the FIRST LETTER of each word missing. The 16 pictures represent 16 objects. All you have to do is to find out the names of these objects. The first letter in the word representing the name of the object, will be the first letter that you find missing in the word.**
2. **SOLUTIONS FOR YOUR GUIDANCE:—Picture No. 1 represents a KEY. The first letter K of KEY applied to word No. 1 gives KNOWLEDGE. Similarly Picture No. 2 represents SCISSORS, and S added to word No. 2 gives SYMPATHY.**
3. After you have filled in your Form, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon. Then cut out the coupon and enclose EIGHT ANNAS in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' stamps as Entrance Fee.

4. Address your Entries to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
THE MISSING LETTER COMPETITION,
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may if they choose enclose 8 Annas in coins instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.

5. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.
6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
7. All entries must be received not later than **16th AUGUST**
8. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all-correct solution.
9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate coupon, solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.
10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.
11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
12. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Farm Board Brokers Sell 10,000 Bales October Delivery Daily

CROP ACCOUNTS SOMEWHAT CONFLICTING

BOMBAY August 1.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling, influenced by the strength of Wall Street and covering by shorts Prices opened at a rise of 2 to 3 points but the same was lost during the first half an hour on scattered selling. At this level there was increased short-covering and prices advanced 7 points from the lowest level and the market closed at a rise of 4 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 6.05c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 5.87c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was closed on Saturday and will remain closed to-day also. It will re-open to-morrow at 11 a.m. one hour later than usual opening time.

Light showers are reported over the Eastern Belt favouring Boll weevil but at the same time these showers are likely to have favourable effect on crop condition. So far damage by weevil is very light and stands are very satisfactory. The crop is doing well on the whole and weather during the past was not bad. Slight damage dut to shedding is reported and it had influenced the course of cotton prices. Everything known is in the price" is a common saying in cotton markets. Now we are entering the most critical period and the nature of weather experienced during the coming four weeks will assist cotton operators to form some reliable idea about the production.

In the mean time the annual carry over and consumption figures will be issued to-day. The carry over is likely to be 13,500,000 Bales which will be about a million bales more than world's yearly requirements.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW

Showery weather in the Eastern and Central belts reviving fears of weevil damage together with the strength in wheet and Stock markets and evidences of an improved sentiment in business, resulted in a sharp rally. Trading on occasions was very quiet, but became more active on the advance with some heavy local Wall Street covering. Brokers who are believed to be operating for the Farm Board continue to sell about 10,000 bales, October delivery daily. It is also reported here that Cooperative agencies in the South have sold spot cotton and that a considerable quantity has been sold to Europe and the Far East on which prices will not be fixed until after 1st August. Uncertainty regarding the Farm Board methods of marketing the 650,000 bales of surplus cotton during the coming season tends to check buying enthsiasm and meanwhile crop accounts are somewhat conflicting.

AWAIT BUREAN REPORT

Messrs. Thos Smith & Co state: Showery weather in the Eastern and Central Belts coupled with the better feeling in Wall Street caused further improvement in prices. In consequence of possible weevil damage and very sparse use of fertilisers it may be that the present crop may prove to be a low grade one as in 1927. In this case the Continent and Far East are likely to purchase more American cotton in preference to Indian; such a probability may also be accentuated should the proposed additional Indian tariffs on Japanese goods be too heavy. Our opinion is unchanged and we continue to advise purchases on any setbacks but we advise our friends to await the publication of the Bureau Report on the 8th instant before making any heavy commitments.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October highest 6.01 (11-57 a. m.); Lowest 5.95 (10-30 a. m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Our Liverpool Agents cables us on 30th July as under:—

9-23 a. m.:—Light rains in the Eastern belt, Memphis dist. and Arkansas. More rain is expected.

1-02 p. m.:—Between midnight and daylight warm. No precipitation.

5-33 p. m.:—New York: Better sentiment owing to strength of Stocks and wheat markets.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—Cotton fair crop outlook but passing through critical period. Mills depleting stocks. Speculative business sentiment less doleful. Fall prospects better.

New York:—Sugar. Dullness may cause recessions but think prospects favour eventual resumption advance.

Latest Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Light to moderate rainfall over Eastern Belt, Central Belt and Arkansas. More rain expected.

No Business In Leading Markets

Bombay, Aug. 1.

All leading markets in the city were officially open but no business is reported in Share Securities. Cotton, Bullion and Seeds.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

August	129.10
November	133.50
February	137.20

BOMBAY STATISTICS

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

RECEIPTS from 1st Sept. to 28th July 19,89,753
Same time last season 33,51,544

EXPORTS from 1st Sept. to 28th July—
United Kingdom 1931-32 22,243; 1930-31 81,024
Continent 1931-32 1,18,292; 1930-31 4,98,034
China 1931-32 2,08,161; 1930-31 4,13,062
Japan 1931-32 5,13,838; 193--31 13,09,724
Coast Ports 1931-32 36,939; 1930-31 22,937
U S. A. 1931-32 25; 1930-31 2,562
Total 1931-32 8,99,498; 1930-31 23,27,343

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept 1931 to 28th July 1932 1,97,673
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1931 to 28th July 1932 7,81,970
Same period last year 8,01,600
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 28th July 1932 7,88,207
Same time last year 7,01,173

KARACHI STATISTICS

(Compiled from reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources)

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept to 19th July 7,34117
Total for the corresponding period last season 10,19,969
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept to 19th July 6,66,854.
Total for the corresponding period last season 955,892

WALL-STREET MARKET

The Wall Street market was firm on Friday with a turnover of 2 million shares against 3 million shares on the previous day.

There is persistent investment and speculative buying and prices are improving. Feeling is much better.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

Current Quotations Of Local Made Piece-Goods And Yarns

Bombay, July 29.

PIECE-GOODS

		Rs.	a.	p.
GREY UNBLEACHED—	Per lb.			
Longcloth (S. Quality)	"	0	11	0
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	"	0	10	6
Shirtings	"	0	9	9
Dhoties (upto 1" nakhi border)	"	0	10	9
Drills	"	0	8	6
T. Cloths	"	0	10	3
Domestics	"	0	10	0
Domestics	"	0	10	3
Salita	"	0	10	3
Chadars	"	0	10	3
WHITE BLEACHED—				
Longcloth per piece	Not quoted			
Striped Shirting	"	3	1	6
Twills	"	5	5	0
DYED GOODS				
Dyed Longcloth (black)	"	6	9	9
Dyed Longcloth (napthol red)	" Not quoted			
FANCY GOODS—				
Susi, Grey Weft	" Not quoted			
Sholapur Coating	"	7	4	0
Sholapur Coating	"	5	14	0
Stripped Drills	" Not quoted			
Kashmere Cloth	"	2	8	0
Towels per dozen	Not quoted			
YARN—				
4s Bump (nominal)	per lb.	0	3	0
6½s All Waste	"	0	3	9
8½s	"	0	5	3
10½s	"	0	5	6
12½s	"	0	5	9
16s	"	0	7	0
20s	"	0	7	6
24s	"	0	8	0
32s	"	0	9	9
40s	"	0	11	6

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, Aug 1	
F. P. Bales	1931/32	1930/31
Receipts to date 29/7/32	10082000	8959000
Receipts Yesterday 29/7/32	17000	27000
Exports to date 29/7/32	8784000	6941000
Stock at Ports 29/7/32	3396000	2787000
Stock Interior Towns 29/7/32	1351000	798000
Stock Liverpool 27/7/32	743000	951000
Visible Supply 29/7/32	6626000	5227000
Quantity in Sight 29/7/32	1478000	13279000
Quantity out of Sight 29/7/32	13347000	11113000

INDORE MARKETS

INDORE, July 30.

Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co., have issued the following report:—

SEEDS WHEAT & COTTON

Rate per amni of 6 mds. Bengal.
Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 21/-22.
Wheat Malwi Rs. 18/-19/-
Wheat Pissi Rs. 14/-16/-
Gram Rs. 16/-
Linseed bold brown Rs. 21/-
Teelseed Rs. 40/-
Cottonseed Rs. 16/-
Wheat flour (Maida) per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 9-8/-
Wheat flour Rawa per bag of 95 srs Rs. 10/-
Cotton (Oinned) Malwi per boja Rs. 70/-78/.
Wheat flour Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 7/8
Cotton Broach Ready per candy of 784 lbs. Rs. 168/8/-
Cotton Broach Settlement June July 1933 Rs. 184/-

INDORE SHARE MARKET

P. W. Bhandari Ltd. L State Mills 100-0 34/- 0
Malwa United Mills Ltd. 100-12/8-336/-
Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 100-10/-228/-
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy.) 100-12/8-165/-
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref). 100-7/-111/-
Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 100-3/8/-81/-
Indore Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 100-0 22/-
Indore Navayuga Mills Ltd. 50/-
Bank of Indore Ltd. 25-0 22/4/-

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK, July 29

	SEASON TO-DATE	THIS WEEK	CORRESPONDING SEASON 1930-31	CORRESPONDING WEEK 1931	Bales.
Total in Sight (Excluding linters)	14,784	86	13,279	91	"
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other America, (excluding linters)	5,128	34	5,170	75	"
Exports from U. S. Ports	8,784	114	6,941	71	"
Of which to Japan	2,326	33	1 233	33	"
Of which to China	1,085	12	429	10	"
Of which to G. B.	1,350	25	1,090	2	"
Of which to Germany	1,632	26	1,726	11	"
Stock at New York	.....	203	.....	228	"
Stock at U. S. Ports .	.....	3,396	.....	2,787	"
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	.....	1,351	.....	798	"
World's visible Supply	.....	3,492	.....	7,358	"
Of which American Cotton	.....	6,623	.....	5,227	"
Forwarded to the World's Mills, (excluding Linters)	13,347	179	11,113	163	"
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,082	89	8,959	64	"

N. B. ALL FIGURES ARE IN THOUSANDS.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 1.

B C Rate T T 1/6 1/32.
B C Rate D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Sept.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 August
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Sept.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 October
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 381
Banks selling T T 380
Banks buying T T 376
PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 668
Banks buying D D 688
AMSTERDAM:
Banks selling D D 65 5/8.
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 105 1/2
Banks buying 60 days 102
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 87 7/8.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 113 1/2.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155 3/8.
JAVA:
Banks selling D D 65 7/8.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.50 3/4 30th ulto.
Shanghai/London closed 1st inst.
Japan/London 1/6 13/16 30th ulto.
London/Paris 89.60 30th ulto.
London/Belgium 25.30 30th ulto.
London/Switzerland 18.05 30th ulto.
London/Italy 69.00 30th ulto.
London/Berlin 14.78 30th ulto.
London/Holland 8.71 30th ulto.
London/Stockholm 19.45 30th ulto.
London/New York 3.50 3/4 30th ulto.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £5/17/8 29th ulto; £5/17/5 30th ulto.
Silver London Ready 17 3/16 29th ulto.; 17 3/16 30th ulto.
Silver London Forward 17 1/4 29th ulto.; 17 1/4 30th ulto.
Silver New York Ready 27 29th ulto.; 27 30th ulto.
London Discounts 3 Mos 25/32 per cent 29th ulto.; 25/32 per cent. 30th ulto.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 3/16 per cent 29th ulto.; 1 3/16 per cent 29th ulto.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent. Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent, 3 Mos 2½ per cent.; 6 Mos 3 per cent.
Tone—Easy.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

Commercial Examination Board

The following candidates have been declared successful in the Commercial Examination held in May:—

DIPLOMA EXAMINATION

SPECIALISED BUSINESS ORGANISATION

L D Bhawe; D S Broacha C C Gandhi V B Gwynne Y. Krishnapa S H Merchant; A N Narayan; B D Raval; D G Setna; D. H Shirgaonkar; W H W Stafford; G. P. Vaidya.

Specialised Banking

P J Mahudawala; K V Upadhye; G R Trivedi; P R F Nalavadi; P S Doraiswamy.

Specialised Company Secretarial

M N Bhagwat; J L Bhatt; V M Gadhia; A D Jani; J H Kalyani; D. A. Mehta; V P Naik H J Punagar; V J Pungar; A R Shah; R M Shah; K S Soni; B V Gokhale; G V Kanhere; P G Kashikar; V Rajagopalan; H. S. Balhaya.

Specialised Accountancy

H B. Contractor; A R Minocher Homji; I H S Doraiswamy.

CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

Book-keeping and Accountancy

K K Pandya; R C Vajifdar.

Mercantile Law

Jacob Moses.

Secretarial Work & Practice

S. T. Talwarkar.

Business Correspondence

B D Rawal; C F Amroliwala.

SALESMANSHIP

R S Dave.

Scientific Advertising

R S Dave.

Commercial Arithmetic

M N Bhagwat.

Shorthand

P D Acharya; V M Bhatt.

Typewriting

R V Phatak.

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET

New York, July 30.

Dullness may cause recessions but think prospects favour eventual resumption advance.

HEAVY RAINS IN THE GHATS

Mahableshwar Gets Nine Inches

POONA. Augst. 1.

Rainfall will increase in Assam, Bengal, Bihar Centibl India, Rajputana, the Punjab and Kashmir and along the North West Frontier. Monsoon will continue strong in the United Provinces and be active in Burma, Chota Nogpur, West Central Provinces and North Deccan.

Yesterday's depression over Chota Nagpur is becoming unimportant over the East United Provinces. The monsoon has been strong in the United Provinces, Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad and active in West Central Provinces, West Rajputana, Central India, Choto Nagpur, Bengal and Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, Central India, West Central Provinces, West Rajputana, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Assam. Orissa. East Central Provinces, Kashmir, East Rajputana and South Hyderabad. A few falls occurred in Bihar, the Punjab, Gujarat and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Tavoy and Myitkyina three inches, Amherst and Rangoon two, Kyaukpyu and Akyab one; Bhomo half, Cherrapunji and Chittagong three, Cox's Bazar two, Barisal and Daltonganj one and a half, Dibrugarh one; Jalpaiguri and Gaya half; Sandheads, Calcutta and Cuttack a quarter, Cawnpore three, Allahabad two, Benares and Saugor one and a half, Mainpuri, Dehra Dun, Jubbulpore and Pachmari one, Lucknow, Agra, Mussooree, Guna and Neemuch half, Amraoti and Khandwa a quarter, Mount Abu four, Montgomery, Sonamarg and Jodhpur half; Lahore, Srinagar and Kotah a quarter, Mahabaleshwar nine, Khandala four, Poona and Belgaum two, Nizamabad, Mercara one, Sholapur and Mirau three quarters and Bombay a quarter.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, Aug. 1

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 1-8-32 at Colaba Point 023in; Fort 0.40in; J J Hospital 0.38in

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 46.15 in; Fort 53.06; J J Hospital 50.84in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 at Colaba Point 37,11 in; Fort 40,42in; J J Hospital 38,30 in

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 at Colaba Point 55,62 in; Fort 61.74 in; J J Hospital 56.16 in

COLABA OBSERVATORY. BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 1-8-1932.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.020 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 80.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 77.8 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.4 degrees (3.5 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.5 degrees (0.4 above normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a. m. 87 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a. m. WNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a. m. 19 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 225 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)—10

Painfall in 24 hours 0.23 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.23 inches

Total rainfall during the year 46.72 inches.

Weather remarks:—Rain

Official Barometer reading dated 1-8-1932:—

At 8-7 a. m. local time (8-46 a. m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.3 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.86 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.65 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.011" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

mittee to negotiate with the United Provinces Government on the question of a grant to the Pink Boll-Worm Extension Scheme and to report to you the results of their negotiations at this meeting. The papers circulated to you contain the report of the Sub-Committee and further correspondence thereon. As you will see, the United Provinces Government does not consider the present moment opportune for carrying the scheme into execution.

GOVERNMENT'S "NO" TO CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

Sir T. V. Acharya's Address At Annual Meeting

NO RAISING OF MAXIMUM QUANTITY OF SEED IMPORTS?

No Compilation and Publication of the "All-India Cotton Forecast."

No raising of the Maximum Quantity of cotton seed imports into India from foreign countries:

This in effect, is the reply of the Government of India to the Central Cotton Committee recommendations, complained Sir T. V. Acharya in the course of his presidential address at the Committee's annual meeting held in Bombay on Monday Morning.

BOMBAY, Monday.

The 25th annual meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee was held this morning at the Vulcan House, Ballard Estate Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar delivering his presidential address said:—

It is my pleasant privilege to welcome you to this, the 25th meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. We have a long and interesting agenda before us, chiefly concerning subjects relating to research schemes, but before discussing the business in front of us I must refer to some of the changes which have taken place in the constitution of the body which are more numerous and perhaps more important than usual.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

I am sure you will join with me in expressing our gratification that one of our members has been selected by the Government of India to fill one of the highest offices in the land. I refer to Choudhri Zafrulla Khan who has been appointed a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. We have also to offer our congratulations to Rai Saheb Ram Prasad Singh who has been honoured since we last met with the title of Rai Saheb.

I desire to offer a special word of welcome to Mr. Ghulam Muhamad Khan and to Lala Shri Ram who represent our latest constituencies, namely, the cotton growers of Sind and the cotton mill owners' of Delhi respectively.

NEW MEMBERS.

As is uusual at the monsoon session there are several changes in the personnel of the Committee and I desire to extend a cordial welcome to the following new members:—

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar.
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Obaidur Rahman Khan.
Mian Nurullah,
Rao Bahadur G. R. Kothare,
Mr. S. V. Ramamurty,
Mr. Robert Lee.
Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah.

RESEARCH SCHEMES.

As for Research Schemes which form the most important part of our work you will be called upon to consider the reports submitted by the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee and the Technological Research Sub-Committee whose preliminary deliberations have greatly simplified our work.

On the recommendation of this Committee the Madras Government took undertook to introduce legislation prohibiting the growing of 'Pullichai' cotton in certain areas of the Madras Presidency. This Committee was consulted before the Madras Cotton Control Bill was placed before the Legislative Council and our suggestions have been accepted. The bill has since been passed and it now awaits the assent of the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT'S "NO."

The Government of India have not acceded to the Committee's request "that the compilation and publication of the All-India Cotton Forecast may be entrusted to the Committee" for reasons explained in their letter which will be found among the papers before you. I am afraid that in this matter we and the Government of India are not able to see eye to eye but before I say anything further, I await your discussions in the meeting.

There is also on the agenda a report by the Standing Finance Sub-Committee on the accounts of the fumigation of American cotton for the year 1931-'32, in which a recommendation has been made that a rebate of eleven annas per square bale and seven annas per round bale should be granted.

GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES.

An important subject dealt with by the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Sub-Committee was the question of licensing the ginning and pressing factories. The Sub-Committee, after a lengthy discussion, decided that the views of the trade associations represented on the Committee should be obtained. The views of the trade associations have since been received and the subject will be discussed further by the Local Sub-Committees whose report will be placed before the full Committee at its next meeting.

IMPORTATION OF SEED

On the subject of the importation of cotton seed from foreign countries, this Committee at its meeting held in July 1931 decided to request the Government of India to raise from 1 cwt. to 9 cwt. the maximum quantity that could be imported in one consignment but as you will see from the papers before you the Government of India have not accepted our recommendations.

COST OF GROWING COTTON IN INDIA.

One of the important subjects on our agenda is the investigation to the cost of growing cotton in India. It will be remembered that the Committee at its last meeting sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the initial expenses of an investigation into the cost of production of cotton and its rotation crops during the current financial year, and also decided that the question of the appointment of a small Sub-Committee should be left to the Standing Finance Sub-Committee. This Sub-Committee, called the Joint Sub-Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Indian Central Cotton Committee, has since been constituted. The Chief Economist in connection with this investigation has very recently been appointed and the first meeting of the Joint Sub-Committee will be held in the course of this month.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES' EXCELLENT WORK.

We shall be considering presently the proceedings of three of the Provincial Cotton Committees which show that the Provincial Committees are capable of doing excellent work. The Sind Cotton Committee has made a recommendation that the Committee should hold one of its half-yearly meetings in Sind in the near future and in view of our present policy of publicity and propaganda we would welcome the views of the members present on the subject.

TARIFF BOARD ENQUIRY.

Another important subject on the agenda is the Tariff Board Enquiry into the Cotton Textile Industry. The Special Sub-Committee which was appointed to prepare a draft reply to the letter received from the Tariff Board in connection with their enquiry into the Cotton Textile Industry has since drafted a reply but in view of the importance of the subject the Sub-Committee felt it necessary to send every one of you a copy of the draft reply for any comments that you might wish to make on its contents.

The Tariff Board also has been supplied with a copy but it has been informed that the views expressed in the reply were only of nine members of the Committee and any fundamental differences of opinion received from other members would be communicated on receipt. Some of the members have sent in their opinions which will be found among the papers before you and I am sure that this subject will receive the careful consideration of the Committee.

INDORE PLANT INDUSTRY INSTITUTE

At this meeting we shall have to decide the policy which the Committee wishes to be followed at the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore. The Director of the Institute has sent in his proposals which you will be called upon to discuss and I have no doubt that they will receive your special attention.

It will be remembered that this Committee at its last meeting appointed a Special Sub-Com-

(Continued in column 5.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
Is a progressive Insurance Co.
J5

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the Insuring public on all occasions and for all Insurances J6

FRESH CONGRESS ARRESTS

Shanti Ben Patel

WAR COUNCIL TRIAL POSTPONED

BOMBAY, Monday.

Shantaben Bhasker Patel, wife of Dr. Bhasker Patel, Chief Medical Officer of the Congress Free Hospital, was arrested this morning at her residence, Parekh House, Sandhurst Road, by Sub-Inspector Kamat and Sub-Inspector Bansilal, of the C. I. D.

The arrest was effected at 10 a.m. under the Special Powers Ordinance.

A captain of volunteers was also arrested to-day under the same Ordinance.

Thirty eight persons, including the members of the 32nd "Emergency Council," who were arrested yesterday morning at Kalbadevi for participating in a flag-salutation ceremony, were placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court. They were directed to be remanded to police custody till August 5.

The police prosecutor in applying for a remand stated that the police wanted to make inquiries as they suspected that some of the accused had come from up-country.

Mr. Spencer, police prosecutor, stated that some of the accused might be placed before the Police Commissioner and ordered to quit Bombay.

The accused when they went out of the court-room, shouted the Congress slogans.

Devidas Gandhi Released

SEVERE RELAPSE OF TYPHOID IN JAIL

(From A Correspondent.)

GORAKHPUR, Aug. 1.

Sjt. Devidas Gandhi who was been ill in the local jail for the last two months was released unconditionally on medical grounds yesterday, nearly one month prior to his due date of release.

He had a severe relapse of typhoid fever from which he has not yet completely recovered. He left this morning for Benares for treatment.

Sjt. Devidas will stay with Babu Shivaprasad Gupta.

DON'T LEAVE YOUR WARD!

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

Maulana Hilal Ahmad Zuberi, editor of "Al-Jamiat", has been served with a notice under the Special Powers' Ordinance, not to leave Ward No. 10.—A.P.

NEW OIL COMBINE FOR INDIA

BIG SCHEME FLOATED

Will Flood Markets With Quality Supplies

A group of influential millowners and merchants of Ahmedabad and Kathiawar have floated the Western India Oil Distributing Company for the importation in bulk on a large scale of petroleum products of all kinds and are expecting their first supplies of petrol and Diesel oils within two or three weeks.

The new concern has no desire to start a price war with the foreign combine that at present controls the oil markets of India but is prepared to flood the markets with quality supplies and meet all competition.

Being financed and organised by experienced men of keen business acumen and foresight, who have studied the pitfalls and traps that beset the path of all important indigenous ventures of this type, they have avoided the errors of those Indian firms, small and big, whom the foreign combine were able easily to drive out of the trade.

Given fairplay, this combination of Indian genius and capital should stand the most rigorous test of commercial competition.

DACOIT GANG CAPTURED

MADRAS DISTRICT TERRORISED

MADURA, July 31.

Karuthasami Thevan Selliyampatti, popularly known as Jambulingam in the Ramnad district has been arrested along with his band of associates.

It is alleged the gang were striking terror in and around the district, being in possession of unlicensed firearms. They were wanted by the police in connection with several dacoities, murders and other offences on the borders of the Pudukotah State and the Ramnad district.

The arrests were made by a special police party on July 27 at a remote village in Tanjore district, and the men are now in custody.

Last month when the Pudukotah police with the help of several villagers raided the den of the gang near Piranmalai, they escaped after firing shots from up the hills on the police and the villagers.—A.P.

NEW CHINESE IMPORT DUTIES

NANKING, July 31.

Wines, tobacco, artificial silk and medicines are expected to be affected by the new import duties which will be announced tomorrow to meet the deficit due to the Manchurian Government's seizure of the customs.

USING CRIMINAL COURT FOR CIVIL DEBT

Magistrates Ought Not To Lend Themselves To Any Such Device, Says C. J.

MAGISTRATE'S ACTION QUASHED

Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanavaty delivered an important judgment in the Bombay High Court last week in quashing a criminal complaint laid before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala.

In this case the petitioner was Manecklal Chunilal Shroff, an insolvent, and the opponent, the original complainant, Lawji Pestonji Motiwala, a clerk in the income tax office, "E" Ward.

In delivering the decision of the court, the Chief Justice said:—

This is an application to us neither to quash or to stay a criminal complaint before learned Presidency Magistrate, Third Court. The material facts are that in the year 1930 the opponent, that is to say, the complainant employed the petitioner in his business and he also lent the petitioner a sum of Rs. 3,500 to be paid on October 1. 1930.

On November 20 1930 the petitioner filed a civil suit for damages against the opponent in respect of the opponent's employment, alleging breach of duty. That suit was dismissed.

The next day, viz., November 21, the opponent lodged a complaint for cheating (under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code), against the petitioner in respect of Rs. 3,500. On December 13 the petitioner was adjudicated insolvent. On February 16 the complainant stated to the learded magistrate that he wished to withdraw his complaint, and that the accused might be discharged.

I think, therefore, the learned Magistrate should have been very slow to exercise his discretion in entertaining a second complaint by the original complainant who had requested that the first complaint be withdrawn. But when one finds, as one does here, that the object of the complainant in requesting the withdrawal of the first complaint and in lodging the second complaint is simply to get payment of a civil debt, I think the learned magistrate should certainly have exercised his discretion in favour of not entertaining the second complaint. The criminal law is not intended to be used as a means of enforcing payment of a civil debt, and magistrates ought not to lend themselves to any such device.

I think the learned magistrate must have over-looked the fact that the petitioner is an insolvent. It seems to me that where a prosal is made to compound a case against an accused person who is an insolvent on the terms that the accused is to pay a sum of money to the complainant, the learned magistrate ought not to sanction such an arrangement. It really involves the criminal court lending itself to a breach by the accused of the provisions of the insolvency law.

In my opinion, the presentation of the second complaint for the object openly stated by the complainant was a gross breach of the process of the court, and I think we must quash the complaint.

Mr. Justice Nanavaty agreed.

Mr. G. D. Thakore and Mr. J. G. Rele appeared for the petitioner.

Entries For Saturday's Races

POONA SUMMER MEETING 1st Day

Saturday Aug. 6.

THE EPSOM PLATE

Distance—6 furlongs. Winner Rs 4,000; Second Rs 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class II

Mr. P B Avasia, Glen Gowan
Mr. P B Avasia, Garcon
H H Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan & Lt. Col. Zorawar Singh (Harrison) Howth
Mr A Higgins, Raphael
Mr. Santidas Askuran, Binga
Mrs. G Wallace Soft Drink
Mr. G. N. S G Wallace's Meyola
Mr. S H Barlow (Higgins), The Blinking Duke
Mr A Lookmanji, Turiogh
Mr. Daimond & Mrs. C. Malone, (Malone), Parimage
Mr. Oscott, Private Seal
S S A Maharaj, Comte De Grasse
Mr, Eve, Bellet
Mr. Eve, The Nile
Mr S Ebrahim, Nix
Mr Pine, Chabootra
Mr M. C. Patel, Thaxted
H H Aga Khan Quincy
Mr. King, Almeida
Messrs. N. Begmahomed and T Harrison Ballybrophy
Mr. Kelso, Timbucktoo
Mr. W Buckley, Seaton Ross
Mr. Pine, Pfiln
Mr. T. Harrison (Owner), Hamid

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE

Distance—6 furlongs.—Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500 Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Messrs. Hamid Jamoor and Diamond, Amij
Mr. P B Avasia, Empire
Mrs. G Goldsmith, Colombo
Capt. J W Goldsmith, Mumtaz
Mr. Eve, Funny Face
Mr. A Lookmanji, Darianoor
Mr. Abdulla Beythoun, Garibaldi
H H Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur, Royalty
Mr. C Temoolji, Haziama
Mr. A C Ardeshir, Sunspot
Mr. M Dhalla, Riyad II
Mr. H Mashi, Black King
Mr. J A Wadia, Moon Spark
Mr. M Mistry, Wazir Pasha
Mr. J A Wadia, Injeman II
Mr. ujeed Jurgis, Vershan
Mr. K P Umrigar, Young Avar

THE MAIDAN PLATE

Distance—6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs 300. For Indian Horses, Maidens at time of starting

Allowance—Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs

Hon'ble Mr. H M Mehta, Eagle Queen
Mr. Wemyss, Veena
Mr. Eve, Sans Gene
Mr. Eve, Sentinel
Haji Rajamohamed Wazir, (S. Saieh) (late Rosewater), Rose Pork.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj (Princess
Mr. Eve, Colonel O'Malley
Mr. P. E Shroff, Tea Dance
Mr. J A Wadia, Cheer Up
Mr. F A Ansari, Blush Rose
Mr., Lady Sheilla
Mr E S Godfrey, Chorur Giri
Mr. E S Godfrey, Druarro
Mr. H Kadum, Dry Sand
Mrs. W Bucklay, Grand Rose
Mr. Yussuff Haroon, Swathi

THE ROYSTON PLATE.—Distance: 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. N. Ardeshir's Tinder Gee.
Mr. Mahomedali's Hue & Cry.
Maharaj Mansingh's Rose of Spain.
Mr. P.B. Avasia's Gamvros.
Raja of Nazargunj's Bridal March.
Mrs. G. Walles's Yuwill.
Mr. B.R. Marrot's Lira.
Mr. Eve's Woven.
Mr. Eve's Gold Digger.
Mr. Eve's Gelastic.
Mr. J.J. Murphy's The Stiff.
Mr. Diamond & Mrs. C. Malone's Galioping Major.
Mr. L.S. Lalvani's Beneventum.
S.S. Akasaheb Maharaj's Kirkmaida.
Mr. Eve's Happy Warden.
H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Inquisitor.
Mr. A.S. Tyebjee's Essexbrook.
Mr. T.M. Goculdas's Koulibiac.
Mr. M.C. Patel's Frater.
Mr. V. Rosenthal's Grey Cloud.
H.H. Aga Khan's Roi de Montagne.
H.H. Aga Khan's Ootman.
Messrs. N. Matharadas & G. McElligot's Redeswater.
Mr. Kelso's Arthur.
Mr. Kelso's Tusculum.
Mr. A.A. Begmahomed's Rossauter.
Mrs. E.M.B. Moore's Soso.
Mrs. P.J. Branden Grady's Pas de Quatre.
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Qui Vive.
Mr. Pine's Tangle.
H.H. Maharaja of Idar's Djafou.
H.H. Maharaja of Idar's D'Artagnan.
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's Raoul

THE BEGINNERS'S PLATE.—Distance: 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs 700; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. N. Ardeshir's Glenbuck.
Hon'ble Mr. H.M. Mehta and Maharaja Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Martian Princess.
Mr. P.B. Avasia's Belle of York
H.H. Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Miss Mount.
Mr. A. Higgins's Captain Desmond.
Mr. A. Higgins's Fight Fair.
Mr. A. Higgins's Eda.
Mr. C.B. Farrar's Bldt. Out.
Mr. A.H. Johnstone's Hendrik.
Mr. C.V. Tosh's Drama.
The Raja of Nazurgunj's Destruction.
Mr. A.C. Ardeshir's Away.
Major W.B. Rennie's Granary.
Messrs. A.C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Heremia.
Mr. A.C. Ardeshir's Royal Ace.
Mr. Eve's Sailor's Knot.
Mr. Eve's Over.
Mr. ..... 's Crinoline.
S.S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Gadyach.
Mr. Eve's Rosette.
Mr. Gem's Pam.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's Devaka.
H.H. Maharani of Idar's Tangiers.
Messrs. V. Rosenthal and J.H. Hardie's Cryptogram.
Mr. Kelso's Harvard.
Mr. Kelso's Old Roy.
Mr. Pine's King's Parade.

THE HELIOPOLIS PLATE:—Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1930, once, 7lbs, twice 12 lbs. oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. A H Irani's Razwani
Mr. Oosman Mehdi's Anwar Pasha.
Mr. Rezook Frangool's Sabbar.
Mr. F. M. Burmawalla's Mujali.
Mr. Sayeed Mhd.'s Commander.
Mr. M. M. Talib's Noomas
Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's Falcon.
Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's Prince Ghazi.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Zareef.
H. H. The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lt. Col. Zorawar Singh's Garibkhan.
Mr. A. Hoyt's Rustom.
Mr. Marks's Talaat
Mr. Diamond's Taj Saud.
Mr. S. B. Todiwalla's Blue Star.
Mr. Awdulla Beythoun's Kafcor.
Mr. Syed Mahomed Syed Abdul Hoosein's Hilla.
Mr. H. C. H. Jusub's Jabalnoor.
M. G. Sassoon's Gazi
Haji Abdul Mohsin's Addai
H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Hishan.
Mr. Gem's Matchbox.
Messrs. Imamdin and S. Ardeshir's Subrang
Mr. Dawnoo bin Yusuff's Sanjar.
Mr. Khandavi A. Rehman's Prince Royal.
Mr. M. H. Bassam's Labjar.
Mr. Rashid Eadhoos's Princeless.
Mr. Rashid Fadhoos's Abu Zaid.
Mr. B. S. Jehangir's Barney.
Mr. Kudder Abbas's Hamadi
Mr. A. Abbas's Afzal.
Mr. H. J. Mathudia's Manshad.
Mr. H. P. Mehta's Dinanath.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Danger.
Mr. D. D. Ghista's Bulbul Hazar.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Amar.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Hawal.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Khazza.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Kadir Hajaz.
Mr. S. H. Mahomed's Dhiyanur
Mr. S. H. Mahomed's Captain.
The Chief of Bajana's Bangalore
Mr. J. A. Wadia's El Hadi.
Mr. Moshin bin Hassan's Beyrut.
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Silver Mine.
Mr. S. Hajimiya's Red Label.
Messrs. Saleh Moosa and Abood Khudaiyar's Nijris Beg.
Mrs. M. R. Kasperkhan Quinze.
Mrs. M. R. Kasperkhan's Khazal Beg.
Mr. Mahomed Kadum's Dalphon.
Mrs. F. G. Travers's Waheed.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Assian II.
Messrs. Lookmanji and Hoosein Kadum's White Label.
Major E. C. A. Smith's Tourist.
Mr. Hoosein Alwan's Mumrih.
Mr. F. S. Rummah's Thaboor.

PROTEST AGAINST ORRISSA COMMITTEE REPORT

Andhras Complain Of Wrong Territorial Distribution

BEZWADA, July 31.

"Ever since our national consciousness was awakened, the demand for the formation of provinces on linguistic basis has come to be made," observed Sir K. V. Reddi, presiding over the special session of the Andhra Mahasabha Conference held here to-day.

Proceeding, he said "We Andhras, have urged upon the Government the need for the formation of an Andhra province. The movement gathered force in the first two decades of this century but later on an all-India political movement, the non-cooperation and civil disobedience movements, and the formation of the Justice Party in our own province engaged the public attention so much that the demand for an Andhra Province had to be thrown into the background for the time being. But the feeling is still there and may at any time come to the forefront of practical politics.

ORIYA DEMAND

"Such being the case, the Andhras have always welcomed the demand of the Oriyas, who have been distributed over four provinces, to be brought together and to be placed under one administration in a single province to be created for the purpose. The only point of contest is as regards those areas which are on the border line and which are claimed for the Oriya province by the Oriyas and for the Andhra province by the Andhras. The present struggle is the result of this claim."

O'DONNELL REPORT

Dealing with the O'Donnell Committee report which went into the boundary question, Sir K. V. Reddy criticised many of its provisions, as in his opinion they went against the expressed desire of the Andhras. He said, "A number of meetings have already been held by the Andhras to protest against the conclusion of this committee and we are met here to-day for the same purpose. This conference is of the entire Andhra Mahasabha, and represents all the Andhra districts of this province. Though the areas directly affected are only in the two northern districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, it is not a two-district problem, but an all-India problem. We look upon the proposals in the O'Donnell Committee as an attempt at the partition of the Andhra land and we mean to resist as much as it lies in our power and in all constitutional ways."

OTHER INTERESTS

Continuing, he said: "It is clear that the Committee understood their task to consist of nothing more than the settlement of the dispute between Oriyas and Andhras and they conveniently ignored the vast majorities of people who are neither Telugus nor Oriyas. The injustice, the absurdity of this, is obvious on the face of it. Are the Oriyas and the Telugus the only people in these areas whose interests to be consulted. Are the aboriginal races more chattle to be assigned to Oriyas or to Telugus without the slightest consideration for the social and material well-being of thousands and thousands of those men?

THE ABORGINALS

It is a well-known thing that the Madras Government have been spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees for the uplift of these unfortunate classes attempting to civilise them and improve their material condition. Revenues from these parts falls short of expenditure and the area is being administered at a great deficit. The Madras Government took upon their shoulders the serious task and have succeeded to some little extent. Can that work be carried by the Orissa province? Will the finances of the new province be sufficient for its own normal recurring expenditure? The committee's report clearly showed that the new province will clearly have a deficit of Rs. 35,00,000 in the first year and that in fifteen years more the deficit will go up to Rs. 41,00,000 per year. Is it fair or reasonable to these people that they should be transferred to such province?"

OBJECTIONS.

Sir K. V. Reddi summarised his objections as follows:—

(1) That the present is not the time for the formation of any Oriya province.

(2) That no province should be created unless and untill its normal recurring expenditure could be met from its own revenue.

(3) That under no circumstances shall any new liability be imposed on the central or federal revenues on account of the formation of a new province.

(4) That when any part of a province consisting of peoples radically differing in race and language like the Oriyas and the Andhras is sought to be transferred to another the burden of proving not only desirability but also the necessity of the transfer is on those who seek transfer and that if they fail to discharge such burden the 'status quo' shall not be disturbed.

COUNCIL'S SANCTION.

(5) That in any case the boundaries of the Madras Presidency shall not be changed without obtaining the opinion if not the consent of the local Legislative Council.

(6) That it would be a grave injustice to transfer to Orissa any tract in which the Savaras or the Khond or both are in the majority.

(7) That no part of Vizagapatam district shall be transferred.

(8) That under no circumstances shall any part of Ganjam district be transferred except a portion (the portion marked in deep green in the skeleton map attached to the Simon Report.

(9) That in particular the Andhras will resist with all their might and in every constitutional manner, the transfer of any part of the Berhampore or Parlekimedi talukas.

In conclusion Sir K. V. Reddi said: We feel it our duty to humbly and respectfully but emphatically to sound a note of warning that while it may be desirable to respect Oriya sentiment to put the Oriya speaking population in one province, it may be dangerous to hurt Andhra sentiment by disturbing their solidarity and by breaking as under their long standing ties and associations, and that it is not possible to foresee the consequence of any such dismemberment.—A.P.

LADY IRWIN COLLEGE TO OPEN IN NOVEMBER

Mrs. Henna Sen Appointed Directress

SIMLA, August 1.

It is understood that the All-India Women's Education Fund Association of which the Countess of Willingdon is the Honorary President, has appointed Mrs. Henna Sen as Directress of the Lady Irwin College, which is being opened in New Delhi next cold weather. A spacious building is being acquired for this purpose by the Governing Body, who expect that the work will start on November 1. The College intends to impart training in psychological and educational research with the main object of training women teachers.

Mrs. Henna Sen is an eminent educationist, who is now in England and is expected to arrive in India early next month. Mrs. Rustomjee Faridoonjee, who is the Honorary Secretary is completing the preliminary arrangements.—A.P.

CONGRESS RAIDS

Convictions In Bihar

MOTIHARI (Behar), August 1.

About seventy-five arrests have been made from July 15 to date in connection with raids by volunteers on Congress offices at Mothihari, Suganow and Puparahia.

Srimati Ramsurat Debi and six other women, arrested in connection with the raid at Betiah have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from three to five weeks.

Sixteen volunteers, arrested in connection with "prisoners' day" celebrations, have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.—A.P.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KH ARE (Ag. Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co.. Ltd., by KESARI NATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press. Hari Bldg., Old Custom House Road, Fort Bombay.